

Negroes Still Decimated By Tuberculosis

**Race Is Gaining Ground
In Fight, Declares
Dr. J. N. Baker**

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Nov. 27.—(Special)—Although great progress has been made in recent years in the conquest of tuberculosis among members of both the white and colored races, the average Alabama negro is three times as likely to die of this disease as is the average white person, Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, declared today in an address at a ceremony marking the laying of the cornerstone of the new negro annex to the Jefferson County Sanatorium. Today's ceremonies also celebrated the completion of the first year's activities of the Birmingham Health Association, a negro health group, and the formal opening of the George Eaves Clinic, recently completed at a cost of \$3,000 for the diagnosis and treatment of both races.

"Tuberculosis was a rarity among negro slaves prior to the War Between the States, but a greatly increased susceptibility to it was one of the prices they had to pay for their freedom," Dr. Baker said. "Indeed so rampant did it become among the colored population that, as late as 1896, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, declared in his book on race traits and tendencies of the American negro that 'in the struggle for race supremacy the black race is not holding its own' and made the doleful prophecy that 'its extreme liability to consumption alone would be sufficient to seal its fate.'"

Prophecy Proved Wrong

Declaring that the experience of more than 40 years had shown Dr. Hoffman to be "not only a doleful prophet but also, fortunately, a poor one," Dr. Baker continued. "The negro race is not only holding its own numerically but is actually increasing. Moreover, it seems to be slowly mastering tuberculosis, which Dr. Hoffman regarded as the greatest enemy of its survival. It is gratifying to Alabamians to know that Alabama negroes, as well as Alabama white people, are enjoying the rich fruits of that conquest. Thanks to it, the State's negro tuberculosis rate was nearly 40 per cent lower last year than it was two decades ago. "Probably it would be unfair to blame Dr. Hoffman for his failure as a prophet, because he knew nothing of the great instrumentalities for

progress in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis which lay in the lap of the future. In 1896, he it remembered, there was no National Tuberculosis Association. The X-ray had been invented, but only a seer could grasp its potentialities as a factor in tuberculosis control. Advocates of rest therapy were vastly outnumbered by those who relied upon the ancient admonition to 'go West and rough it.' Even those few forward-looking men and women who realized the importance of bed rest were unable to obtain it, except in a few inadequately equipped private sanatoria charging rates that effectively closed their doors to all but the wealthy. A total appropriation of \$5,000 for which meant that to all practical purposes they were non-existent. Artificial pneumothorax and other forms of surgical collapse now used routinely in all modern tuberculosis sanatoria were just scientific curiosities. In the light of the conditions then prevailing, hardly anyone could be blamed for sharing Dr. Hoffman's pessimism."

Negroes Delay Treatment

The State health officer called attention to the apparent reluctance of negroes to ascertain the true state of their health, especially when a serious condition is suspected, and declared that this reluctance undoubtedly played a part in the continuing wide discrepancy between the tuberculosis death rates for the two races.

"It is one of the axioms of the medical profession that the chance of obtaining a cure for tuberculosis is in inverse ratio to the time elapsing between the onset of active disease and the beginning of treatment," he said. "This is true of both races of course but it tends to complicate and make more serious the difficulty of curing among the colored people, who, for some reason, are much more likely than the white people to wait until the disease has progressed to an advanced stage before seeking medical aid. This tendency is emphasized by the biennial report of a large sanatorium in one of Alabama's sister states, which has been conducting free tuberculosis clinics in all parts of the State for many years and urging negroes, as well as white people, to visit them. In spite of this urging and the fact that negroes constitute approximately 30 per cent of that State's total population, only 12 per cent of those receiving examinations during that two-year period were colored."

Lanett, Ala. Times

September 28, 1933

A clinic for crippled children, both white and colored, will be held at Opelika, Friday, October 7, in the offices of the county health department. Any crippled child is eligible to attend whose family is financially unable to remedy whatever deformity the child might have. The examinations are free of charge.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
December 2, 1938

VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC IS PLANNED

Opening of a venereal disease clinic for Negroes at Sloss Field Health Center is scheduled for Jan. 1. This was announced Thursday by Dr. J. D. Dowling, health officer after Commission President J. M. Jones, Jr., and Commissioner Eugene Connor had made available a \$2,500 city appropriation for the clinic. A total appropriation of \$5,000 for the clinic was set up in the city budget for this year by the City Commission. This is to be matched by an equal amount by the federal government to operate the clinic for one year. The appropriation released Thursday in the city's part of the funds for the first half of the year.

Dr. Dowling announced that all Negroes who receive treatment at the clinic will be carefully checked by the social service department. He said if it is found that applicants are able to pay for their treatments, they will be referred to private physicians. If they are able to pay part of the cost of treatment they will be charged small fees, which they can pay, and if they are able to pay nothing, they will be treated free.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 1, 1938

VENEREAL CLINIC FUNDS RELEASED

An appropriation of \$2,500 for the city's share of the cost of a venereal disease clinic for Negroes at Slossfield health center was released by Commissioners Jones and Connor today. Dr. J. D. Dowling, health officer, announced the clinic will be opened Jan. 1.

The appropriation is to be matched by \$2,500 of federal money and is scheduled to finance the clinic for the first six months of next year. A similar appropriation for the last six months of the year also was included in the city's budget and will be released later for federal matching.

Dr. Dowling said all persons obtaining treatment at the clinic, which will be entirely for Negroes, will be investigated by the social service department. He said those able to pay for the treatments will be referred to private physicians and those able to pay part of the costs will be charged moderate fees. Those unable to pay anything will be treated free, he said.

Birmingham Ala. Post
December 2, 1938

City Grant For Venereal Clinic Approved

City Commissioners James M. Jones and Eugene T. Connor today announced their approval of an appropriation of \$2,500 from city funds for establishment of a venereal disease clinic for Negroes at Slossfield. This amount, plus a second \$2,500 from the city at the end of the first six months, will be matched by a Federal grant of \$5,000, it was announced.

Birmingham Ala. Post
November 24, 1938

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM CITED

**U. S. Plans Huge Outlays
For New Hospitals Over
Long Period**

Huge expenditures for public health services and hospital construction, larger than anything this country has ever experienced, are contemplated in the national health program expected to be authorized by the next Congress.

This message was brought to the public health section of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at Municipal Auditorium this morning by Dr. E. R. Coffey, representative of the U. S. Public Health Service from Washington.

Dr. Coffey said the program will call for expenditure of \$1,104,000,000 for hospital construction over a 10-year period. When the program gets in full swing at the end of about 10 years, expenditures for public health from state, local and Federal sources will amount to \$850,000,000 annually. The states are to match Federal health grants under the plan.

"We now are not making the progress we should in reduction of disease," Dr. Coffey said in relating the need for increased expenditures for health.

The possibility of low-cost hospitalization was explained by Dr. A. W. Dent, superintendent of the Flint-Goodrich Hospital at New Orleans, a Negro institution.

At the New Orleans hospital, some 3,000 Negroes are paying one cent a day for hospital care.

Dr. J. N. Baker, Alabama health officer, said such environmental diseases as malaria and hookworm, which were real threats to the South's economic status 20 years ago, now are well under control and in a very short while will be insignificant factors in the South's

fight for improved health.

Other speakers were Miss Kathryn Dyer of the Louisiana State Department of Public Welfare, and Dr. A. L. Stabler of the Jefferson County Medical Society.

Montgomery Ala. Capitalizer
December 10, 1938

Program Planned On Negro Health

The April observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Negro Health Movement will be devoted largely to evaluation of the work, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist of the U. S. service, revealed in a letter received by Dr. J. N. Baker, State health officer, yesterday. Plans for future work will also be discussed, it was said.

Dr. Baker was asked by Dr. Brown to make suggestions regarding this silver anniversary observance and plans for future programs in behalf of Negro health.

National Negro Health Week is the outgrowth of a campaign begun in 1913 by the Negro Organization Society of Virginia to promote the cleaning up of homes, lots, fields, etc., in all parts of that State. In 1915 Dr. Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee Institute, was so greatly impressed by the success of this campaign that he issued a proclamation calling for the observance of what was then known as National Health Improvement Week. This observance was later named National Negro Health Week. Its annual observance occurs during the eight-day period from Sunday through Sunday which includes April 5, Dr. Washington's birthday.

Birmingham, Ala. News
December 15, 1938

100 TREATED AT NEGROES' CLINIC

"A progress report" of the Southside Clinic for Negroes today reveals more than 400 new patients were treated at the clinic between June 1, 1937, and Jan. 1, 1938, but points to the need for \$500 in building repairs.

Dr. P. S. Moten, director, plans to increase the services of the clinic which now includes pre-natal care, obstetrics and vaccination against smallpox, diphtheria and typhoid.

Repairs needed for porches, stairs and guttering at the clinic will amount to approximately \$500, according to the report.

The report of the clinic praises cooperation of the County Board of Health, churches and Sunday schools. "Our equipment is gradually being increased," the report stated. "There is much we need and a carefully prepared list of things most needed and their cost has been worked out and we are at work securing them as fast as funds are available."

November 23, 1933

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December 13, 1933

\$500 SOUGHT FOR SOUTHSIDE CLINIC

Standardization Of Institution Desired By Members
In Drive Staged

Pointing their efforts toward standardization of the Southside Clinic, members of the clinic association have launched a drive to raise \$500 for needed building repairs and debts.

Dr. P. S. Moten, clinic director, said the goal of the clinic is standardization and an increase in services. "We hope to encourage the use of the clinic for more widespread use of pre-natal and post-natal care," he said.

Since 1932 the clinic has cared for more than 700 maternity cases. From June 1, 1932, the obstetrical department of the clinic gave prenatal care to 98 patients and delivered 82 babies, with no mortalities. During that same period the baby clinic department tended 315 new patients and gave smallpox, diphtheria and typhoid anti-toxin to more than 300.

The clinic was organized in 1932 to care for patients who could not be received in the overcrowded hospitals. Instrumental in forming the organization were Dr. J. E. Dillard, Dr. Henry A. Edmonds and Mrs. C. P. Orr, who encouraged a group of Negro women and physicians to undertake the project.

Four Negro physicians regularly give their services to the clinic, and white physicians are called in for consultation. Two nurses are stationed at the clinic, while several others are out in the field. The clinic is open every day.

Lafayette, Ala., Sun
November 16, 1933

Three Typhoid Cases In County During 1937

Three of the total of 317 cases of typhoid reported last year to the State Department of Health were reported from Chambers County according to a compilation prepared by the State Health Department's Bureau of Preventable Diseases for inclusion in the Health Department's annual report.

These figures show that 0.8 persons out of every 10,000 living in the county had typhoid at some time during the year.

In the state as a whole these figures show one white person out of every 10,000 and 1.2 colored persons out of every 10,000 had this disease during the year. Fifty-two 1937 typhoid deaths were reported to the State Health Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics, of which 21 were of white persons and 31 of negroes. The 1937 typhoid death rates were 1.1 per 100,000 population for white people, 3.0 per 100,000 population for negroes, and 1.8 per 100,000 population for the entire state.

Public Health Made Notable Progress In State Last Year

By DR. J. N. BAKER
State Health Officer

The year 1937 was marked by notable progress in the field of public health in Alabama. Indeed few periods of similar length have witnessed greater progress in the promotion of the physical well-being of the people of the State.

Shortly after new sources of revenue increased State funds available for all purposes, plans were made for expansion of the activities of the State Department of Health. The chief objectives set at that time were:

- (1) Organization of full-time local health departments in the ten Alabama counties not then having such units.
- (2) Extension of the State-wide campaign against tuberculosis.
- (3) Increased activity in the field of venereal disease control.
- (4) Launching of an extensive malaria-control program.
- (5) Increased public health activities in the field of pediatrics.
- (6) Beginning of an intensive campaign against conditions due to improper dental care.
- (7) Inauguration of public health activities in the field of industrial hygiene.
- (8) Launching of a campaign in the field of mental hygiene.

67 County Health Units

On January 1, 1938, a local department of health was functioning in every county in Alabama, enabling this State to enter the new year as the only State in the deep South and one of only three in the entire United States, providing the benefits of full-time county public health service to every person within its borders. In the field of tuberculosis control, the State Health Department has made available during the year funds for the partial maintenance of county and district sanatoria, thus making it possible for many communities to offer modern hospital care to those of their residents suffering from this disease. Officials of DeKalb, Jackson and Marshall Counties have already availed themselves of this aid and opened the sanatorium at Scottboro for the treatment of patients from these three counties. Plans are now under way for the opening of an institution of this kind in Anniston for the treatment of tuberculosis patients of Calhoun County.

Indications are that a number of other counties will take similar steps for the care of their tuberculous within the next few months. The State Department of Health has also carried on an extensive tuberculosis diagnostic service in various parts of Alabama in its effort to detect the disease in an early, easily cured stage. It is planned to expand this service in the near future.

Staff Broadened

The department venereal disease program has been expanded by the addition of Dr. W. D. Burkhalter to its staff. Dr. Burkhalter, like the other members of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, is working in close and friendly cooperation with private physicians, county medical societies, and similar groups in an effort, by means of clinics and private examinations, to detect these diseases before they reach an advanced stage, thus giving the individual patient the best possible chance to regain his health and at the same time removing him as a menace to others. The department has also carried out its previously announced plan of making more generally available to physicians drugs used in the treatment of these diseases.

Malaria-control activities have largely taken the form of encouraging drainage projects and other control measures undertaken and financed by local communities with Federal assistance. Numerous projects under way a year ago have been continued with the aid of the Works Progress Administration and the United States Public Health Service. New ditches having a total length of nearly 20 miles were constructed between Jan. 1 and September 30. Old ditches reconditioned during the same time totaled more than three miles. The State Department of Health is also cooperating in a special malaria survey of eight Alabama counties in the Tennessee Valley area.

The Division of Mouth Hygiene, which was discontinued during the stress of the depression, was re-inaugurated on April 1, with Dr. Reuben T. Crawford in charge. Early in June Dr. William F. Queen was named director of the newly created Division of Industrial Hygiene.

Thus, as the New Year begins, only two of the announced major objectives of the Health Department's program of increased service to the people of Alabama—expansion of public health activities in the fields of pediatrics and mental hygiene—remain unattained. It is hoped that these will be reached within the near future.

Ft. Payne, Ala. Journal

January 19, 1938

Heart Disease Is

Leading Death Cause

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 16.—Heart disease, which has ranked for several years as the leading cause of

death in Alabama, 1st November was responsible for 4 deaths in DeKalb County and a total of 376 deaths in the State as a whole, according to the monthly provisional report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health. The County's November deaths from all causes totaled 25.

November deaths for the State as a whole totaled 2,332, of which 1,301 were of white people and 1,031 of Negroes. Leading causes of death, in addition to heart disease, with the number of deaths due to each in November, were as follows:

Tuberculosis (124), cancer (115), cerebral hemorrhage (181), pneumonia, all forms (200), nephritis (198) and acts of violence, including motor vehicle accidents (246).

Birmingham, Ala. News

February 2, 1938

TO BE FETED AT CLINIC

Dr. M. O. Bousefield Will Be Honored At Negro Gathering

Dr. M. O. Bousefield, of Chicago, medical director of the Rosenwald Fund, will be honored at an open house gathering at the new Negro tuberculosis clinic at Sloss Community Center, Twenty-Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, North Birmingham, Friday night.

Dr. Bousefield spoke during Negro Health Week here last year.

First patients were treated at the new clinic yesterday.

Robert F. Coar, secretary of the Birmingham Health Association, which sponsored the clinic, has sent letters expressing appreciation to all who aided in the Christmas seal drive which made the new unit possible.

Negro Doctors To Hear Alabama Health Group

Eight members of the staff of the State Department of Health will speak at the institute for negro physicians which will be held in Birmingham next Wednesday and Thursday. The institute, which will be held in Masonic Hall, will be devoted mainly to the venereal diseases and tuberculosis.

Those from the State Health Department who have places on the program are Dr. D. G. Gill, director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, Dr. W. H. Y. Smith, director of the Division of Venereal Disease Control, Dr. Eva F. Dodge, director of the Division of Mental Hygiene, Dr. W. A. Maddux, colored media-

trician, Dr. Howard Thompson, Dr. Kellie Joseph, and Dr. Charles Westover, tuberculosis clinicians, and Dr. P. W. Auston, tuberculosis clinician for the East Alabama Health District.

Birmingham, Ala. News

May 9, 1938

MATERNITY DEATH RATE RUNS HIGH

Alabama's Figures, At 61 Per Cent, Exceed Nation's At 59 Per Cent

DR. J. N. BAKER
State Health Officer. (Written for The Associated Press)

Motherhood, which is especially honored on the second Sunday in May every year, involves a peril to human life as definite and as real as that to which the workers in Alabama's mines and factories are exposed in the course of their daily labors.

Miss Katharine Lenroot, head of the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor, recently revealed that "out of every 10,000 women who bore babies in the United States in 1934, we lost 59."

The maternal mortality rate is higher in the United States than in almost any other leading country. Indeed, as Miss Lenroot pointed out, "of the list of 25 countries reporting on this vital matter in 1934 and ranged in order of excellence the United States ranks fifth from the bottom. Lithuania, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Chile alone made a poorer showing than this. The richest, and, in many respects, the most progressive, country in the world.

Unfortunately, because of its large Negro population, constituting approximately 36 per cent of the total, Alabama's maternal mortality rate is even higher than that for the country as a whole. In 1934, when the United States rate was 59 per 10,000 total births, this state's rate was 61 per 10,000 total births. The latest available figures show that, in 1936, the Alabama rate increased to 66.8 per 10,000. This means that one child out of approximately every 150 born in Alabama that year

immediately became motherless as a result of its own birth, if indeed it did not itself die.

However, notwithstanding this increase since 1934, not unlike increases that have occurred from time to time in the past, the long-time trend in this state is definitely downward. Higher though it was

than the 1934 rate, the rate for 1936 was approximately 26 per cent lower than that for 1914.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily

July 11, 1938

NEGRO CLASS IN FIRST AID SLATED

The American Red Cross is offering a course in first aid at the local negro chapter and all the teachers, senior high school students and high school graduates and others have been invited to come to a meeting at Reynolds Funeral Home Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. for additional information about the course and enrollment.

Some members of the faculty and officials of the white chapter will be present at the meeting. Certificates will be presented to all who finish the course. Phillip Cardin will be instructor.

White Babies' Chances Better By 36 Per Cent

White babies in Alabama have approximately a 36 per cent better chance of escaping death in the first year of life than negro babies, according to infant mortality figures obtained from the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce by the State Department of Health.

These figures give the Alabama infant mortality rate for the white race as 55 per 1,000 live births, as compared with the negro infant mortality rate of 86 per 1,000 live births. The white rate for the United States as a whole was given as 53 per 1,000 live births and the negro rate as 86 per 1,000 live births, the same as the Alabama rate.

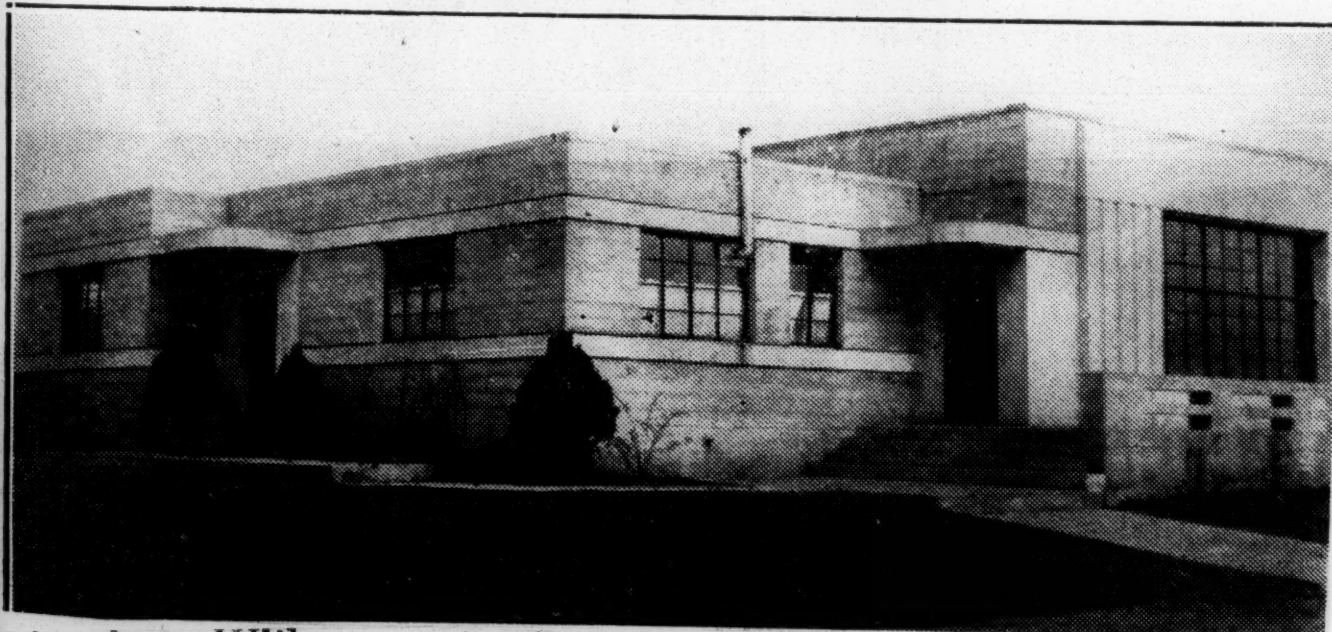
Free Vaccinations Against Smallpox and Diphtheria

Weekly Review
Offered AM Children At Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic

Birmingham, Ala.
Sloss T. B. Clinic

Public Institute On Health

To Begin Monday Night At
Smithfield Court Site



Interview With Dr. A. M. Brown

Dr. Brown boast of being the oldest active practicing physician in the state. He has been practicing in Jefferson County some 47 years, having passed the Medical examination in 1891.

VACCINATIONS FREE HEHE

Interviewer: Dr. Brown, what year did Negro Health Week officially begin?

Dr. Brown: Negro Health Week officially began the first week in April, 1914.

Interviewer: Doctor, by whom was, and what did inspire the origin of Negro Health Week?

Dr. Brown: It was during the National Medical Association meeting, when the President of the Association (Dr. A. M. Brown) offered a suggestion to the group that one day be set aside as "Negro Health Observance Day", this day was to commemorate the birthdate of the renowned educator, Booker T. Washington. When asked the exact date of his birth, Dr. Washington replied that it came within the first seven days of April, not knowing the specific date. Thus we have the observance of the entire week rather than just one day.

Interviewer: Doctor, just how

universal is the observance of "Negro Health Week"?

Dr. Brown: From 1914 to 1919, Negro Health Week was observed in Southern States only. In 1919 the United States Public Health Service selected this week which had formerly been observed by Negroes, as National Health Week to be observed by all persons with these United States.

Interviewer: Doctor, in what way has the week be observed, that is, what are some of the past programs and procedures?

Dr. Brown: Since the beginning until this date, health lectures by Doctors and Dentists have been carried on in all public gatherings, particularly Churches. From the National Health Week has come our National Clean-Up Week, which does much in the prevention of diseases.

Interviewer: Doctor, having some knowledge of the high death rates and the ill health amongst our people, what may we do to bring about a closer observance of health rules, and to facilitate a greater health consciousness through Negro Health Week that will be effective throughout the coming year?

Dr. Brown: I feel that the Health Education lectures used in the past have and are doing splendid work but in order to realize an ultimate goal this work must be carried on more frequently than one week in

each year, I would suggest not less than one lecture each month.

Interviewer: Doctor, I understand that the Birmingham Health Association is sponsoring a movement in which all children may receive without cost vaccination and immunization against smallpox and diphtheria, during Negro Health Week, April 4-8, 1938, Monday through Friday from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., these treatments are to be given in the Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic Building, at 1920, 25th Ave. North, and all children must be accompanied by a parent. What do you think of such a movement, is it in keeping with the principles and the ideals of National Negro Health Week?

Dr. Brown: It is by all means, and my only hope is that every parent will take advantage of this opportunity of protecting his children from these plagues.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 22, 1938
CLINIC GROUP TO MEET
Southside Clinic Association for Negroes will meet at 11 a.m. Tuesday at the Young Men's Christian Association. The development of the association will be discussed. Several officials of Tuskegee Institute are scheduled for talks.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—

A five-day public institute on health called the Smithfield Court Institute, sponsored by the Jefferson County Board of Health, will begin Monday night at Smithfield Court as the first of a series of health institutes.

The institute will be conducted for a half hour daily, from Monday through Friday beginning at ten o'clock and ending at ten thirty.

The purpose of the institute is to stress the importance of frequent medical and dental examination. Other intended institutes are contingent to the attendance support given to this one.

Health pictures will be shown daily.

PROGRAM OUTLINE

—Monday, July 18—

10:00 A. M.—"Child Welfare"—Dr. E. H. Ballard

Tuesday, July 19

10:00 A. M.—"Pre-Natal Care"—Dr. A. S. Mitchell

Wednesday, July 20

10:00 A. M.—"Care of Teeth"—Dr. E. W. Taggart

Thursday, July 21

10:00 A. M.—"Tuberculosis"—Dr. E. Hutchinson

Friday, July 22

10:00 A. M.—"Venereal Diseases"—Dr. W. L. Drake

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 2, 1938

CITY, COUNTY SCORE IN WAR ON DISEASE

Death Rate Cut 30 Per Cent In Last 20 Years, Health Head Shows

This Sunday there are 2,500 men, women and children living and doing their usual work in Birmingham and Jefferson County, who would have died in 1937 had the death rates of 20 years ago still prevailed, Dr. J. D. Dowling, health officer, declared.

During the last 20 years, total death rates for Birmingham and Jefferson County have been reduced approximately 30 per cent, Dr. Dowling announced. As a result of work performed by the Health Department, typhoid fever has been eliminated as a major public health problem. There has been a great reduction in infectious diarrhea.

Less progress has been made in control of tuberculosis, but results have been encouraging, Dr. Dowling said. Infant mortality and maternity deaths have shown considerably less reduction.

Death rates for Birmingham and Jefferson County from 1914 through 1917 averaged 16 for each 1,000 of population. Twenty years later, from 1933 through 1937, the average death rate was slightly more than 11 for each 1,000, showing a reduction of about 30 per cent.

"It is well known that different race groups and groups living under different social and economic conditions have varying death rates," said Dr. Dowling. "For instance, in 1914-17, among the white population, the death rate was a little less than 11 for each 1,000 of population."

Negro Rate Higher

"Among the Negro population, it was slightly more than 22 for each 1,000, indicating a Negro death rate more than twice that of the white group. Twenty years later the proportion of deaths among the two race groups has changed in a small but significant way."

"For the last five years, the total annual death rate among the white population has been a little less than nine for each 1,000. Among the Negroes it has been slightly more than 15 for each 1,000. Thus, from the standpoint of the number dying among the Negro race, small but substantial improvement is shown."

Problems of sanitation were given primary attention when the Health Department was organized on its present basis 20 years ago, Dr. Dowling said. For the four-year period ending in 1917, the death rate from typhoid fever, which is a filth-

borne disease, was more than 47 for each 100,000 of population. Twenty years later, the death rate for typhoid was 2.9 for each 100,000 of population, a reduction of more than 90 per cent. In 1937, there were four deaths from typhoid fever in Birmingham and Jefferson County. Had the rate of 20 years ago prevailed, 226 persons would have died of this disease, Dr. Dowling pointed out.

Heavy reduction has been made in deaths from infectious diarrhea among children under two years, Dr. Dowling pointed out. This is a filth-borne disease and safeguards applied to the public milk and water supplies are largely responsible for the reduction. In the 1914-17 period, 89 children out of each 100,000 population died of this disease. In 1937 130 children less than 2 years old died. If the rate of 20 years ago had prevailed 425, or three times as many would have died.

Problems Still Exist

However, Dr. Dowling declared it is unwise to conclude that Birmingham's problems of sanitation have been solved. He said that in some sections of the city among underprivileged groups there still exist unspeakably insanitary conditions.

Twenty years ago, nearly 200 persons out of every 100,000 of population died of tuberculosis in Birmingham and Jefferson County, Dr. Dowling said. Today, less than half that number, or 85 for each 100,000, die of this disease. The total deaths from tuberculosis in 1937 were 423. If the rate of 20 years ago still prevailed, Dr. Dowling pointed out that 930 persons would have died last year. Mortality among the Negro race is four times as great as among the white. This, Dr. Dowling said, is an indictment of the social intelligence and contrasts with progress and achievement in other lines.

"The infant mortality rate of Birmingham and Jefferson County is not likely to induce a great amount of self appreciation among thinking people," said Dr. Dowling. He cited figures showing that 20 years ago,

112 children out of each 1,000 live births died under one year. Last year, the number was reduced to 71. In the 1917 period, white deaths under 1 year were 85, compared with 56 last year. Negro deaths under 1 year were 169 for each 1,000 live births 20 years ago. Last year, they were 94, or almost one in every 10. Dr. Dowling pointed out that the great majority of infant deaths are preventable by the application of medical knowledge now available.

The number of women, who die from causes directly attributable to child bearing, was declared by Dr. Dowling to be excessive and he said there is little evidence of a decline in deaths from this cause.

Birmingham, Ala. News
August 30, 1938

DRIVE UNDER WAY FOR NEGRO CLINIC

Sum Of \$500 Is Sought As First Unit In Campaign For Funds

Having treated an average of 40 persons each month the last six years, the Southside Clinic for Negroes, at 2700 Fourth Avenue, South

today had begun a drive for \$500 as the first unit in a fund campaign.

The clinic, financed by public contributions, specialized in pediatrics, pre-natal and post-natal care and treatment of venereal diseases. It was organized in 1932 by physicians, ministers and missionary women.

Appeals for funds will be presented through churches, fraternal orders and other Negro organizations. Outstanding business and professional people, both white and Negro, have supported the clinic since its organization.

Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church, is chairman of the board of directors, and Harry Denman, prominent Methodist layman, is treasurer.

Dr. R. B. Maclin, E. M. Ballard, Dr. P. S. Moten, Fannie Givens and Walter L. Brown are several who aided in the clinic's organization and who have given it their support throughout its existence.

ALABAMA NEEDS MORE DOCTORS IN RURAL AREAS

Physicians Decrease While State's Population Has Risen Considerably

Editor's Note: While Alabama's population has increased rapidly in the last 25 years, its number of physicians has decreased alarmingly. This is the first of two articles dealing with the situation as outlined by Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer.

By Charles C. Phillips
United Press Staff Correspondent
MONTGOMERY, Sept. 2.—Many Alabama counties are face to face with the problem of an inadequate number of practicing physicians due to the alarming decline in Alabama's medical population during the last quarter-century.

Figures compiled by Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, show that the state's population has increased 21 per cent since 1912, but there are 19 per cent fewer doctors today than there were 25 years ago.

"This decrease has not been divided equally," Dr. Baker said. "In some counties it has been so slight as to be hardly noticeable. In others it has been so great as to bring the people face to face with the serious problem of a totally inadequate number of doctors which must result in impaired health service and inevitable poorer health conditions."

Coosa County suffered the greatest decrease—80 per cent—in number of physicians during the period, while Calhoun suffered the smallest—two per cent. Mobile registered a five per cent increase; Houston a three per cent decrease and Talladega a 33 per cent decrease.

In only nine counties—Chambers, Mobile, Colbert, Macon, Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Lee, Etowah and Jefferson—was an increase shown. Quoting from an analysis made by the American Medical Assn., Dr. Baker said that for the state as a whole there is only one physician for each 1345 of the population. This compares unfavorably with the national average of one doctor

for each 780 persons.

The figure is even less encouraging when Jefferson County is eliminated. Jefferson has only 18 per cent of the state's population, but boasts 24 per cent of its physicians. In 1912 there was one doctor for each 952 persons in the state which is about the same ratio enjoyed in Jefferson County today.

The analysis shows that Alabama now has 1887 physicians as compared with 2245 in 1912, notwithstanding the fact that the state's population has increased approximately 500,000.

In Autauga County six physicians are serving 20,098 persons—an average of approximately 3350 each.

In nine counties where the decrease has been greatest Dr. Baker cited these figures:

	No. physicians in 1912	No. physicians in 1938
Bibb	28	14
Bullock	22	9
Cherokee	16	7
Coosa	20	4
Autauga	12	6
Dale	28	14
Lowndes	24	7
Washington	14	6
Wilcox	37	14

"The communities that have suffered the greatest losses in the number of physicians are those situated in the rural sections," Dr. Baker said.

"Even the briefest of surveys emphasize that in Alabama especially young, well-trained men turn to urban centers . . . despite the fact that many of these centers already have an adequate, or more than adequate, number of physicians and many rural areas are undersupplied with physicians."

Florence, Ala. News—Times
September 1, 1938

White And Negro Cripples Asked To Attend Clinic

Miss Thelma McGinty, supervisor of the state crippled children's service, today wrote Homer E. Williams, Lauderdale county rural school superintendent, urging him to exert his efforts to have all white and colored crippled children in the county to attend the clinic to be held at Colbert County hospital, Sheffield, on Thursday, Sept. 22. The letter follows:

"I am sure you will be glad to know that a clinic for crippled children, both white and colored, will be held at Sheffield, Thursday, September 22. The clinic will be held

announcement of this clinic could be made through the schools. We should appreciate very much your cooperation in this direction."

"I hope very much that all cases be made through the schools. We under treatment will be able to come to the clinic and that other cases needing examinations will also be able to be there. Miss Mary Kinter will be in your county preceding the clinic to discuss with you children who should attend."

"It would be a fine thing if an

Janett. Ala. News
September 1, 1933

Typhoid Cases Reported By Health Department

The toll of typhoid fever cases in Chambers County has revealed a new peak for the past few years when the twenty-first victim of this disease was reported for the year to the County Health Department, and two deaths have been recorded. Most of the cases have been located in the northern part of Chambers County near the adjoining county's line where a similar situation was reported. Five cases were located near Riverview in the colored section, and two cases among negroes at Fairfax. Investigation of each case by the County Health Department revealed inadequate or total lack of sanitary facilities for sewage disposal and drinking water supply. Typhoid immunization clinics were immediately established by the County Health Department in each locality.

"As long as sanitation persists in the same primitive form in certain sections of our county the danger of typhoid fever and other enteric diseases is always with us," stated Dr. A. J. Perley, County Health Officer. "Typhoid immunizations offer a large measure of protection, but this protection is only temporary and has to be resorted to every two or three years. Following the immunization of large numbers of people at the typhoid clinics the incidence of this disease drops for the next few years. Lulled by a false sense of security the people decide it is unnecessary to take the 'shots.' As a result, we get new outbreaks of typhoid fever."

Dr. Perley added that none of the victims of typhoid fever has had recent typhoid fever immunizations.

Clanton, Ala. News
October 6, 1933

Health Officer Addresses Institute

Teachers gathered at both the white and colored teachers Institutes heard a brief address this week by Dr. S. D. Sturkie, County Health Officer. Special emphasis was laid by Dr. Sturkie at the colored Institute on the need for teachers striving to improve school lunches and teaching the school child to

wash the hands before the lunch period. The need for one hot dish to be served at the school especially during the cold winter months was pointed out. The effect of the nutrition of the school child on the hookworm problem in the County was discussed briefly. Teachers at the white institute were urged to become more active in the health education program of the school. The Health Officer declared with reference to health education that the school teacher was the only person expected to have enough contact with the child to bring home the lessons of health and make them lasting.

To accomplish this, Dr. Sturkie said, the teacher should use illustrated posters and charts and should help each child to know the important facts about the outstanding health problems of the community. Cooperation by teachers with the Health Department in the exclusion of sick children from the classroom to prevent the spread of diseases was declared to be a highly important phase of the school health program by the Health Officer.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 12, 1933

NURSING COURSE PROVES WORTHY

Mothers and expectant mothers of Birmingham are finding satisfaction in the new course in infant care and child nursing, which the Birmingham Board of Education is offering this year at its regular Industrial High School night classes. This opportunity for Negro women who are working as nurses or maids is designed to help them do a better type of work and will enable parents to get better-trained nurses for their children.

These classes are being held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Because the State Board of Education is co-operating by furnishing state and federal funds, no tuition will be charged. The instructor is Rose Terry Brown, health worker in the Negro schools of the city.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 14, 1933

Urban Death Rate In Alabama Tops Rural Area Mark

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 13—(AP)—The August death rate of the 53 incorporated towns and cities in Alabama having populations of 2,500 or more each was approximately 72 per cent higher than that of the state's rural population, estimated at 2,010,106, the State Department of Health estimated

Thursday on the basis of the monthly compilation of births and deaths prepared by the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The figures showed that the urban death rates for August were 11.2 per 1,000 population for white persons, 16.4 per 1,000 population for Negroes, and 13.1 per 1,000 population for the two races considered as a whole, as compared with rural death rates of only 6.2 per 1,000 population for white persons, 10.3 per 1,000 population for Negroes, and 7.6 per 1,000 population for the two races combined. The August death rate for the state as a whole was 9.5 per 1,000 population.

Birmingham, Ala. News
October 25, 1933

COUNTY ATTACKS "WHITE PLAGUE"

T. B. Inspection Scheduled In Connection With Clinic Dedication

Jefferson County forces today were marshalling for a concerted attack on mankind's "white plague," as a county-wide movement of tubercular inspection got under way in connection with the dedication of the new anti-tuberculosis clinic nearing completion at Hillman Hospital.

Surveys expected to continue approximately a year are already begun among Birmingham Negroes, who have a death rate three or four times that of the white population. Tuberculosis in this county annually takes a toll of 400 persons, and the surveys intend to show the prevalence of the disease.

Beginning Nov. 2, more than 4,000 high school students, both Negro and white, living along the Warrior River, will be given the tests. The survey will be made by the County Health Department from Sayre down the river to Birmingham Port.

A third survey, sponsored by the Birmingham Civitan Club, will be made among young women engaged in industrial work here. Women who handle food will also be examined, according to K. W. Grimley, secretary of the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Grimley announced that President Roosevelt has been asked to speak by a telephone broadcast during the celebration of the new clinic's opening, which will coincide with two similar celebrations—the laying of the cornerstone for the Negro anti-tuberculosis sanatorium in Shades Valley, and completion of the first year's work of the Birmingham Health Association, a Negro medical organization.

The \$35,000 clinic, constructed

with WPA funds, will be named the George Eaves Clinic in honor of the late Birmingham minister, who is credited with being the father of the anti-tuberculosis movement in Alabama in 1909. The minister's portrait will be hung in the clinic. The clinic is expected to handle 1,000 cases a year.

VIEWS And Interviews

Health Centers Combined

"Two Negro child health centers serving the Southside area will be consolidated Dec. 1," said Miss Elizabeth La Forge, director of the division of child hygiene and public health nursing of the Health Department. This combined center will occupy part of the building formerly used by the Jefferson County Anti-Tuberculosis Association at 219 Sixth Avenue South. One of the centers is now located at 2700 Fourth Avenue, South, and the other in the Washington School at 115 Fourth Avenue, South. The new center will be more centrally located and will be much more convenient. On Jan. 1 the new center will be administered with funds furnished by the social security act and the Negro physicians, who have contributed their services in the past, will be paid a stipulated sum for these services. The new quarters will provide more adequate space and improve the facilities for care and will provide room to include dental care later when funds are available."

Cullman, Ala. Democrat
November 10, 1933

TYPHOID FEVER IN CULLMAN COUNTY

Nine of the total of 317 cases of typhoid fever reported last year to the State Department of Health were reported from Cullman County, according to a compilation prepared by the State Health Department's Bureau of Preventable Diseases for inclusion in the Health Department's annual report.

These figures show that 1.9 persons out of every 10,000 living in the county had typhoid at some time during the year.

In the State as a whole, these figures show one white person out of every 10,000 and 1.2 colored persons out of every 10,000 had this disease during the year. Fifty-two typhoid deaths were reported to the State Health Department's Bureau of Vital Statistics, of which 21 were of white persons and 31 of Negroes. The 1937 typhoid death rates were 1.1 per 100,000 population for white people, 3.0 per 100,000 population for Negroes, and 1.3 per 100,000 population for the entire State.

Health - 1938

California.

CHIROPRACTORS AID PUBLIC HEALTH BY USE OF NEWSPAPER ADS, ONE SAYS

Los Angeles, Aug. 18—(ANP)—
Newspaper advertising as a method of informing the public on the latest methods of healing was advocated by Dr. Clement J. Joynt, speaking before the American Progressive Chiropractic association convention here last week.

Dr. Joynt spoke on the wisdom of newspaper advertising before 1,000 delegates who assembled for the business meetings on the fifth day of the convention.

"The American public", he said, "owes most of its health and thousands of lives to the newspapers. The public is quick to try new health methods. Newspapers carry stories and advertising regarding the latest advances in science and health, and the public quickly absorbs the news."

"It is the duty of every health specialist to advertise and tell the public just what can be done in the way of restoring health."

The convention closed after a baby show under the auspices of the California Chiropractic Obstetrical society.

Health-1938

Washington, D. C. Post
August 24, 1938

Working for Washington

Dr. Payne Calls Tuberculosis Colored Man's Biggest Problem



DR. HOWARD PAYNE.

**391 Died in Capital Last Year, Six Times as Many
as Whites; Howard Teacher Blames Poor
Housing Conditions and Malnutrition.**

By Christine Sadler.

Last year in the District of Columbia 391 colored persons died of tuberculosis. That represented a death rate six times the death rate from tuberculosis among white persons of the city. The tuberculosis figures are higher for colored persons throughout the Nation—but not that much higher. "Tuberculosis is our greatest medical problem, much greater than syphilis because it is more contagious—due to living conditions—and because it incapacitates the victim," says Dr. Howard Payne, who is in charge of the tuberculosis

clinic at Freedmen's Hospital and of an experiment in tuberculosis preventive and educational work at Howard University.

Payne attributes the high rate of the most part to universally poor housing conditions among the District's colored population, to the economic level which often makes proper nutrition impossible, and to traditional lack of good health habits.

"So many of our people come from the rural areas and have no idea concerning sanitation problems in a complex urban life," Dr. Payne points out. "Many of them are on relief and live at an extremely low level of existence. Often as many as 20 of them are forced to use bath facilities designed for five or six."

He doubts the theory that the colored race is more susceptible to tuberculosis than the white and to bear out his doubt points to death statistics in Charleston before 1850 and to a study by a New Orleans doctor who expressed belief as late as 1870 that the colored man "seems to have an immunity" to the white plague.

"As conditions are today, I see no way of measuring the difference in susceptibility," he says.

At Howard University his experiment is simply one of x-ray examinations, and education as to what should be done for treatment and as to how to guard against contagion. As a result of just this, there was no death from tuberculosis at the university last year either among the students or faculty members.

"It was the first free year on record," Dr. Payne says, using the point as strong proof of the facts that tuberculosis is curable and that "health can be purchased."

Since tuberculosis is so often brought on by social conditions over which colored people have no control and since its treatment and its attendant relief burden must be financed by public funds, it becomes a community economic problem rather than a racial one.

"There is no need to put it on a sentimental basis," Dr. Payne declares.

The Federal Tuberculosis Hospital proposed for the District as a sanatorium, in which the colored doctor could get the training now denied him, would be a boost toward solving the problem not only on a local, but on a Nation-wide front, in the opinion of Dr. Payne. Howard University now trains 55 per cent of the colored doctors of the Nation, but there are few sanatoriums in the country in which they can get the specialized tuberculosis training they need.

A native of the District, Dr. Payne received his college training at Dartmouth and at Howard, and his first clinic experience in New York.

D.C.

Health-1938

Florida

Dade City, Fla., Banner
March 25, 1938

TO GIVE HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL NEGRO CHILDREN

National Negro Health service is sponsoring a ~~Better Baby Contest~~ to be held in Lacoochee Tuesday, April 5, at 2:30 p.m., and a county Health Day program for the colored children to be held in Dade City at Moore's academy on Friday, April 8, at two p.m.

Mount Dora, Fla., Topic
June 20, 1938

TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE FOR NEGRO PHYSICIANS

Preliminary plans are now being made for Florida's third annual Tuberculosis Institute for Negro Physicians. The Institute is being planned because of the success of two previous training courses held in 1936 and 1938. Seventeen Florida physicians have received certificates of merit.

Applicants should write the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, P. O. Box 119, Jacksonville. Qualifications include graduation from a recognized school of medicine, residence of at least one year in the State of Florida, intention to remain and practice medicine in the State of Florida, age not exceeding 50 years and interest in and a desire to improve health conditions among the Negro race, with particular emphasis given to tuberculosis. Applicants are asked to agree to use for the benefit of their community information obtained during the course. As a result of previous Institutes great strides have been made in tuberculosis work for Negroes in Florida, authorities declare.

Monticello, Fla., News
July 8, 1938

TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE FOR NEGRO PHYSICIANS

Final plans for a training course for Negro physicians in diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis are being made this week. The course which includes both theoretical and practical work, will open in Miami, July 5.

The Tuberculosis Institute is under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Florida

Medical Association and is being supervised by the Florida Tuberculosis Committee of the Florida Medical Association and is being sponsored by the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, the Florida State Board of Health, Dade County Medical Society, Dade County Tuberculosis Association and other health agencies. It is being financed jointly by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago and the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association.

The institute is a duplicate of those held in Miami in 1936 and 1937 during which time 17 Negro physicians successfully completed the course. Physicians representing all parts of Florida are scheduled for the course this year.

The course is confined to 17 Negro physicians successfully completed the course four times as much tuberculosis among the Negro as among Whites. By assisting physicians in the early diagnosis, treatment and control of the disease, a marked reduction in the death rate is expected.

The institute is said to be unique throughout the country being the only training course of its kind designed to assist Negro physicians with one of their greatest problems. It has been recognized by the United States Public Health Service, the National Tuberculosis Association, National Sanatorium Association and other agencies.

Melbourne, Fla., Advertiser
July 6, 1938

Make Final Plans For Negro Course At T. B. Institute

Final plans for a training course for Negro physicians in diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis are being made this week. The course which includes both theoretical and practical work, opened in Miami yesterday.

The Tuberculosis Institute

is under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Committee of the Florida Medical Association and is being sponsored by the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association, the Florida State Board of Health, Dade County Medical Society, Dade County Tuberculosis Association and other health agencies. It is being financed jointly by the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago and the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association.

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The course is confined to 17 Negro physicians. In Florida there is four times as much tuberculosis among the Negro as among Whites. By assisting physicians in the early diagnosis, treatment and control of the disease, a marked reduction in the death rate is expected.

The Institute is said to be unique throughout the country being the only training course of its kind designed to assist Negro physicians with one of their greatest problems. It has been recognized by the United States Public Health Service, the National Tuberculosis Association, the National Sanatorium Association and other agencies.

Miami, Fla. Herald
July 22, 1938

TUBERCULOSIS COURSE WILL CLOSE TONIGHT

Negro Physicians Who Completed Training Period To Receive Certificates

Negroes interested in the treatment and cure of tuberculosis are gathered in Miami from all parts of Florida today to take part in the closing exercises of the third annual tuberculosis institute for negro physicians. The final ceremonies will be conducted in the Liberty Square community house at 8 p. m. Capt. James Scott, chairman of the Dade county negro tuberculosis committee, will be in charge.

Dr. M. Jay Flipse, chairman of the committee sponsoring the training course, will present certificates to the six physicians who have successfully completed the course. Dr. E. C. Brunner and Dr. James Putnam, who have assisted during the three-week course, will speak briefly.

Dr. Milmoth Baker, Tallahassee chairman of a state negro tuberculosis committee and graduate of the 1936 institute will speak, as will Dr. George N. MacDonell, city health officer; Dr. W. W. McKibben, president, Dade County Tuberculosis Association; Dr. J. Harvey Smith, president, Miami Academy of Medicine; Rev. J. R. Evans, chairman, Christian hospital board, and Dr. R. F. Mills, spokesman for physicians taking the course. Music will be provided by the choral society of the Bethel A. M. E. Church.

The training course, unique in the entire South, has been held for three successive summers in Miami.

Clearwater, Fla. Sun

August 28, 1938

Negro Health Council Formed

Dr. William H. Pickett, county health unit director, Friday met with the Curtis Green Negro Legion, and organized a Negro Public Health Council for upper Pinellas County.

George Dalby of the Turner Brandon Post of the American Legion, introduced Dr. Pickett at

the Friday meeting. Johnnie Ma Pickett, new negro health nurse was also present.

The Council was organized with a president, secretary-treasurer and 21 members.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal

October 23, 1938

Negro Has Become Immune To One Form of Malaria, Florida Studies Indicate

Negroes apparently have developed a racial immunity to tertian malaria. Perhaps a through hundreds of years spent in the African jungles. At the recent convention of the Gulf Coast Clinical society here,

Factors corroborating the truth of this discovery in malaria control have been further developed by studies carried on by Dr. Mark F. Boyd and Dr. John E. Elmendorf Jr., of the Rockefeller Foundation working in Florida.

Dr. Boyd is directing studies in connection with the state board of health at Tallahassee and at the State Hospital for the Insane at Chattahoochee. Dr. Elmendorf is directing the malaria control program for Pensacola and Escambia county in co-operation with the city-county health unit.

Dr. Elmendorf has made splenic examinations and blood tests of thousands of school children in the city and county. He found that in white city schools the percentage of cases showing evidences of infection with malaria was 18, but in the city negro schools the percentage was only 2. Similarly in the county, the white school children averaged 17.9 per cent of infection whereas the negro children in the same localities averaged only 7 per cent.

"This perhaps indicates that the negro has developed a racial immunity in limiting clinical manifestations of certain malaria, of the type of malaria which is commonly believed to be marked by fever every third day," Dr. Elmendorf said. "We know that the negro is more susceptible to tuberculosis whereas the white race through resistance or immunity. On the other hand, it would appear that the negro has developed a type of immunity to manifestations of malaria."

Dr. Elmendorf said that in pursuing studies in Central and South America it was observed that whereas the white race through malaria infection it was usually due to the falciparum parasite and not the tertian. The falciparum disease is characterized by remittent fever and is capable in hospital work of infecting the negro race.

This fact concerning negroes and malaria is just one of the many new and interesting discoveries in malaria control made by the Rockefeller feller malariologists in Pensacola, Chattahoochee and elsewhere.

Others in entomology and in engineering are being developed, but will not be announced until all facts have been marshalled and sufficient proof established.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal

October 22, 1938

Four Rural Schools Get Physical Tests

Students at two colored schools at Century, white school at Bluff Springs and white and colored schools at McDavid were given physical examinations yesterday by Dr. A. L. Stebbins, county health officer, and Mrs. Nancy Lawlor, director of public health nurses. Where defects were noted, students were given slips to their parents recommending that corrective measures be taken.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Post
October 25, 1938

County Will Purchase Fluoroscope Machine

Bids for a fluoroscope for use in treatment of indigent white persons afflicted with tuberculosis will be sought by the county commission. Action was taken Monday.

Chairman A. A. Poston, Clerk George O. Butler and County Engineer J. M. Boyd will advertise for bids. The equipment is not expected to cost more than \$800.

There is no fluoroscope available at present for white tuberculosis patients. One formerly located at the State Board of Health building has been moved to the negro tuberculosis sanitarium west of the city.

Commissioners said the new equipment will be located in the office of Dr. W. H. Weems, county physician, at the courthouse. The Palm Beach County Health & Tuberculosis Association suggested the purchase and Dr. Weems recommended that the equipment be obtained.

Sanford, Fla. Herald
October 24, 1938

The Daytona Beach Sun Record says three negroes are being employed in the "health department" of that city for \$125 a month, or \$35 a month more than white men working in the same department. Is that healthy over there?

Jacksonville, Fla. Times-Union
November 27, 1938

Initial Funds Are Received In Seal Sale

Duval County Quota This Year Is Placed at \$12,500 in Drive.

First reports from the sale of Tuberculosis Seals in Duval County were announced last night by J. Burton Webster, chairman, who stated that a total of \$837.50 had been received for the work of the association.

"The goal is \$12,500 this year," Mr. Webster reported, "or an average of 7 cents worth of Seals for every citizens in Duval County."

"Last year Miami led Florida in the number of seals sold, and this year the Duval County Seal Sale Committee has challenged Miami for the right to lead the 1938 Seal Sale. This challenge has been accepted on behalf of Miami by Mrs. L. A. Usina, seal sale chairman of the Dade County Tuberculosis Association.

"While educational work is the main function of the Tuberculosis Association, one of the most important phases of the organization's program is the placement and supervision of cases in rest homes and the handling of applications for admission to the State Sanatorium," Mr. Webster stated.

"Since August, 1936, when the Tuberculosis Association undertook this work, a total of 399 cases have been reviewed by the Medical Committee of the organization. Of this number, 90 were referred for placement in white rest homes, 240 in the Negro Tuberculosis Hospital, 48 in the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium and 21 patients were given other services.

Medical Center's New Home In Eustis To Open Sunday

EUSTIS, Nov. 3.—(Special.) — The formal opening of the Lake County Medical center, which has been in operation here since July 1, will take place Sunday afternoon.

On the program, Senators Andrews and Pepper, Dr. Spires, president of the Florida Medical association; Mayor Harry Gaylord and others will participate. C. Harold Hippler will introduce the speakers, and the high school band will furnish music.

The medical center is now housed in the former Fountain inn building, which has been completely remodeled and renovated. This new home was made possible by the gift of the late Frank D. Waterman.

The hospital, with the X-ray department, occupies the fourth floor of the building, with the dietary department, nurses' quarters in the eastern half of the third floor. Doctors' offices will soon occupy the second and third floor central wings. The emergency room and ambulance entrance are on North Grove street, with the visitors' entrance on Magnolia avenue. The negro division, with separate entrance, is on the second floor.

Established at Umatilla in 1933, the Lake County Medical center has grown from a 12 to a 50-bed capacity.

Better Student Health Aim of College Drive

Plan to Develop Health Activities For 40,000; Hope to Reach 35,000,000

The health of the nation's colored college students concerns public health officials and university administrators this week as responsibility for the life and health of young men and women is transferred from the ever-loving parents in individual homes to the college and universities where the students have been matriculating for the last two weeks.

In some colleges like Howard University and others there is a well-founded, well-organized health program with an efficient staff of physicians and nurses, a modernly equipped infirmary, and an integrated and inclusive health program that reaches the student before and after illness strikes.

Other colleges do not have all of the necessary equipment or an efficient and inclusive system. But to the students in both of these types of schools, the American Social Hygiene Association of New York City hopes to bring assurance of good health.

ANNOUNCE PROJECT

The association recently announced a project to stimulate the development of health activities among 40,000 students of 104 Negro colleges throughout the country. This project will constitute the first step in a national campaign in syphilis control and social hygiene designed to reach an ultimate 35,000,000 young men and women.

Dr. Paul B. Cornely, associate professor of preventive medicine, Howard University, will supervise the program from Washington and early in October will leave for an extended field trip through Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, West Virginia and Pennsylvania visiting Negro colleges and enlisting the cooperation of their officers.

Plans call for continued publication of an expanded periodical

"College Health Review" and a general acceleration of the program begun two years ago by the National Tuberculosis Association to raise college health standards. A regional conference is tentatively scheduled for Atlanta this winter.

The Health Service of Howard University is a unit established for a three-fold purpose: first, to educate students in matters pertaining to health; second, to preserve and protect the health of the student body; and third, to supervise the sanitation of the University community so that the students will live in the healthiest type of environment.

The personnel of the Health Service consists of the Acting Director, Dr. Paul B. Cornely, two Assistant University Physicians, Dr. Howard M. Payne, in charge of men, and Dr. Virginia Alexander, in charge of women; two nurses and a clerk-receptionist.

The physical facilities consist of a central office located in the Gymnasium Building, and two infirmaries; one located in Clark Hall for men, and one in Crandall Hall for women. The College of Medicine, The College of Dentistry, The College of Pharmacy, and the Freedmen's Hospital cooperate in the fulfillment of this program. For all these services the students pay only an annual fee of \$2, which is equivalent to about six cents per week.

TWO GET FELLOWSHIPS

The establishment of two research fellowships in the department of economics at Howard Uni-

versity for the present school year stood out among the school news of the week as routine registrations, faculty announcements, new building dedications, and other school opening activities continued on into this week.

The award, made by the William C. Whitney Foundation and totaling \$1,400, was divided between James B. Mitchell and George O. Butler, Howard graduate students. Mr. Mitchell's topic is "The Collapse of the National Benefit Life Insurance Company, a chapter in the Economic History of the Negro." Mr. Butler will investigate the conditions of Negro labor in the basic industries and thus will lay the basis for bringing "The Black Worker," of which Dr. Abram Harris is the co-author, up

to date.

This research will be presented to a university as a partial fulfillment of the Ph.D. degree by both men.

FRESHMAN'S RELIGION

While all colleges have given some consideration to the student's health, his religion came in for special consideration at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., among others. The topic of an orientation talk by Dr. Donald S. Klais, of the faculty of the University of North Carolina to the Bennett freshmen was "the Religion of the College Freshman." Other features of orientation week included: a talk by Bennett President David Dr. Jones; music, by F. Nathaniel Gatlin, and Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett; hikes, receptions, and dances.

Sir Joseph Barnby, English hymn composer of a century ago, was honored last week when Bennett students paid tribute to his memory and sang his hymns.

School opening at Shaw University was unusual because its opening picture equipment now being installed.

Top-notch race business leader C. C. Spaulding, president of the races No. 1 financial institution, the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham, N. C., urged students of Shaw to make the most of their college careers, to prepare for race leadership. More than 400 students heard him. For approximately 90, it was their first college experience.

Happy sign for teachers at Knoxville College is fact that every one on staff got raise in pay this year. Students will greet remodeled library and soon find thousands of dollars in new books on the shelves.

H. M. Griffin, Lexington, Ky.

is newly appointed president of the West Kentucky Vocational School in Pahucha. The schools' founder and former president, D. H. Anderson, was recently named chaplain.

3 BUILDINGS AT STATE

Steadily growing Virginia State College greets its student body this fall with three new buildings—Virginia Hall, administrative and classroom; Colson Hall, science and Johnson Memorial Library. With new buildings comes announcement of expansion in the schools' recently inaugurated graduate school program. Graduate faculty members are: Miss Edna Colson, Dr. J. M. Hunter, Dr. L. P. Jackson, Dr. J. H. Johnston, and Dr. J. L. Lockett.

An enterprising reporter at Missouri's Lincoln University investigated the summer activities of Cupid and released to the press the following marriages among the college's faculty: Thomas Fletcher, English, to Miss Joar Simon who hails from Brooklyn; Miss Margaret Burns, home economics, to Albert Rogers Bush of Chicago; and H. Monroe Purnell, commerce, to Miss Josephine Hill of Columbia, Mo.

INTER-RACIAL MONUMENT

When the Interracial League convenes at Tennessee A. and I. College, Thanksgiving Day, it will hear a report on progress of a campaign to raise \$10,000, the sum to be spent in erecting a proposed monument to the spirit of inter-racial goodwill. Whites and blacks who have contributed to the social betterment of Negroes in the Volunteer State will have their names inscribed on a bronze tablet which will be a part of the monument to be located on the college's south campus.

At Tennessee State, another \$10,000 went to purchase new talk picture equipment now being installed.

The difficult job of orienting the freshman is not left to haphazard chance at the more progressive colleges including Baltimore's Morgan College. Instead, President D. W. Holmes and his entire staff devoted the first few days of this week to the task of helping the student adjust himself to the new, strange, and frequently confusing environment and daily routine.

Other schools with extensive orientation programs were, Dillard University, where freshman went to a Mississippi retreat and heard upper classmen, teachers, and President William Stuart Nelson advise them in making the adjustment to college life; A. and T. College

where nearly 400 freshmen mixed class opening with orientation under faculty direction, and heard the Rev. A. H. George of Johnson C. Smith University's School of Religion, as the first vesper speaker. Lincoln University (Mo.) where President A. L. Scruggs, and Dear W. B. Mason directed a two day orientation program, mixed up with tests, talks, and recreation. Virginia State College where an impressive candlelight service was held; Virginia Union University, where the freshmen were ably counseled by Dean W. J. Drew. Richmond Urban League Secretary Wiley Hall, and finally by President W. J. Clark; and Downingtown Industrial School where students submitted to intelligence tests and objective examinations in the three "R's."

Learning to study should be easy for Morganites when they go into the new \$226,000 library, nearing completion. January 1 has been tentatively set as opening day as contractors rush construction.

ENROLLMENTS INCREASE

Most encouraging note in the school picture for the week is the fact that every one of the southern colleges releasing information report increases in enrollment over the figures of the previous year. These figures range up to 25 per cent and occasionally higher. Colored America is getting educated in larger numbers this fall than last.

Some of the school opening dates and registration figures not published before follow: Bordentown, 125 new students, 450 altogether, opening last week; Morristown College, September 5, increased enrollment; North Carolina College for Negroes, September 21, 500, 200 of which will be freshmen.

Other school opening dates with actual or anticipated registrations follow: Alabama State College, last week, 763 college students, of which 334 are freshmen and a total of 1,063 at both the Montgomery parent school and its junior college branch at Mobile (school officials expect 850 before enrollment for the quarter ceases); Knoxville College, September 27, where applications reached an all-time high and a discriminating high council refused 40 per cent as under par; Downingtown, which opened last week and found it necessary to eliminate all but the "pure in heart," in order to keep within its limitation, 116 students; Virginia Union University, September 15, where despite the fact that enrollment is lagging some behind last year's figure, optimistic officials predict that it will exceed last year's final figure of 531; Virginia State College. September

19; Lincoln University (Mo.), September 9; A. and T. College, September 15, 325 freshmen and increased enrollment among upper class; and Dillard University, September 12.

Changes in faculties announced this week follow: at West Virginia State College, President John W. Davis announced the appointment of Dr. Frederick Weldon Bond, English; Mrs. Mildred Gould Lewis, home economics; and Dr. James Lorain Jones, biology; and at Morgan, Dr. Reid E. Jackson, education.

At Lincoln University, (Mo.), additions included: Miss Ethlyn B. Wise, music; Mrs. Clara Webb Biggs, Cleveland, and Mrs. Margaret Cannon, dormitory matron; Booker T. McGrew, registrar and economics; Misses Florence Ford, St. Louis, and Stella Moss, Molino, Ill., full time clerks; William Weddle, business office assistant; Moddie Taylor, chemistry.

NORFOLK DIRECTOR MOVES

Prof. Samuel D. Scott, former director of the Norfolk Unit, Virginia Union University, joins the faculty of the mother school in Richmond in the history department. At Shaw University, the following were added: Mrs. Minnie D. Turner, assistant dean of women; Mrs. Susie W. Yeargin, dean of women; Mrs. Louise H. Graves, librarian; Mrs. Emma Wells, home economics and Miss Margaret Jackson, English.

Faculty additions at Alabama State College were: James E. Pierce, Sanford D. Bishop, and Mrs. Irene M. Hudson. Returning are: Miss Genevieve Taylor, and Mrs. Mattie L. Gilchrist. John G. Hardy and Miss Mildred Fisher are studying this winter at the University of Wisconsin and Atlanta University, respectively.

SERVING TEMPORARILY

Downingtown has Miss Alice M. Clark serving temporarily. Six teachers at Virginia State have received their Ph.D. degrees in the last two years. They are: James Hugo Johnston, John L. Lockett, John M. Hunter, Luther P. Jackson, and James A. Moore. Those returning to the school this year after advanced study are: Reuben R. McDaniel, M. E. V. Hunter, W. St. Clair Guild, fined representative of the NTA.; Dr. Paul B. Cornely, associate professor of preventive medicine, Howard university; and Dr. Clarke.

Studying this year are: John W. Riley and Limus D. Wall, of Virginia Union at Columbia and Michigan, respectively; and Miss Minette White of Lincoln University (Mo.), at the University of Michigan.

AT NFA MEETING

Eight agriculture students at the Manual Training School, Bordentown, attended the recent annual convention of the New Farmers of America at Savannah, Ga., recently. The next annual convention will be held at Bordentown.

Emphasizing the importance of work in this field, Dr. Clarke said "It is estimated that fully 90 per cent of all students in these 104 institutions become teachers. By grounding the students in the fundamentals of sound public health practice, we are equipping future community leaders with knowledge that is bound to enhance public health activities in hundreds of towns in years to come."

Plans call for continued publication of an expanded periodical, "College Health Review" which circulates among official and medical workers of Negro colleges, and a general acceleration of the program begun two years ago by the National Tuberculosis Association to raise college health standards.

Other phases of the project are aimed at inclusion of social hygiene instruction in regular curricula, improvement of student health facilities with emphasis on tuberculosis case-finding and syphilis control, and plans for a regional conference tentatively scheduled for Atlanta this winter.

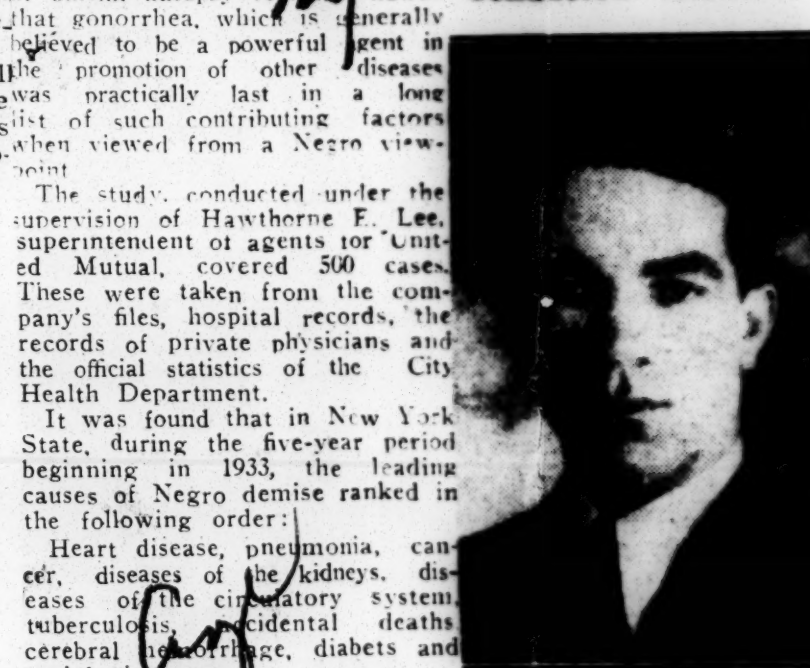
Direction of the program will be in the hands of Drs. Clarke, Guild, and Numa P. G. Adams, dean of the medical school of Howard university.

Study Of Mortality Statistics Among Negroes Refutes Claims Of White Insurance Companies

A five-year study of Negro mortality statistics, completed last week under the auspices of the United Mutual Benefit Association, has unearthed facts which refute the false statistics which some white companies use as an excuse to increase their rates on Negro insurance.

Mr. King was unstinting in his praise of Mr. Lee, a graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, who majored in actuarial science. Mr. Lee was formerly employed by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company before joining the home office staff of United Mutual, at 200 West 125th street, early in 1936.

Conducted Research



HAWTHORNE LEE

The study, conducted under the supervision of Hawthorne F. Lee, superintendent of agents for United Mutual, covered 500 cases. These were taken from the company's files, hospital records, the records of private physicians and the official statistics of the City Health Department.

It was found that in New York State, during the five-year period beginning in 1933, the leading causes of Negro demise ranked in the following order:

Heart disease, pneumonia, cancer, diseases of the kidneys, diseases of the circulatory system, tuberculosis, accidental deaths, cerebral hemorrhage, diabetes and social diseases.

"A much larger proportion of colored people are the victims of heart ailments than is generally shown in the statistics of white companies," Mr. Lee said in his report. It was his view that this could be largely attributed to unhealthy living conditions, as induced by economic hardships.

Mr. King, in presenting the report to the board of directors of United Mutual, asserted that the research activities of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago, the Atlanta Life, the North Carolina Mutual Life, the Universal Life of Memphis, the Afro-American Company of Flori-

Health - 1938

General

Neuro Doctors Ready To Fight Health Plan

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—(AP)—Representatives of 5,000 negro physicians in the United States today proposed alignment of their national medical association with the American Medical Association in fighting the \$850,000,000 health program suggested by President Roosevelt's medical care committee.

In an address to members of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, now meeting in special session to discuss the health program, Dr. Roscoe Giles of Chicago declared that the support of the negro physicians had been sought by government officials favoring the health program but that they preferred to align themselves with the physicians' group.

Together with Dr. Harold G. Roberts and Dr. C. H. Payne, also of Chicago, Dr. Giles declared that Federal government officials favoring the health program had urged the negro physicians at their national convention in Hampton, Va., last month to support the plan.

Study Health in 32 Colleges Through South

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—(ANP)—A study of health services, with emphasis on tuberculosis and syphilis, will be made this fall in 32 Negro colleges in eight states by Dr. Paul B. Cornely, director of Student Health Service of Howard University, Washington, D. C., it was announced by Dr. Numa Adams.

The study is being sponsored by the National Tuberculosis association and the American Social Hygiene association and is believed by medical authorities to be the first survey of its kind ever undertaken among Negro college students. Last winter, the National Tuberculosis association sponsored a survey of the health and medical programs of Negro colleges in ten states by Dr. Cornely, who concentrated particularly on tuberculosis.

It is hoped that as a result of Dr. Cornely's survey a program will be set in motion to reach ultimately about 40,000 Negro students. Health authorities believe that many of these students eventually will become teachers and will, therefore, carry into their future profession and to their future students up-to-the-minute in-

formation on these vital health problems.

Dr. Cornely's itinerary will take him to Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia. His first stop will be at Stowe Teachers college in St. Louis and his survey will be concluded at the Georgia State Industrial college Savannah. Cooperating with Dr. Cornely in his survey will be the tuberculosis associations, social hygiene groups, health officers and educators in the states visited.

Dr. Cornely has had wide experience in the field of student and public health. He is editor of "The College Health Review" monthly publication of the Howard university School of Medicine.

Fat Diet Seen Boon To Negro

Medical Group Discloses Diet Preventative In Gall Diseases

Because Negroes eat little food rich in condiments, and because Negro women exercise more than white women, acute gall bladder diseases are rare among them.

This was discussed on Monday night, at the monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine and Allied Sciences. The meeting was held at the Citizens Republican Club, 15th and Lombard streets.

Dr. Rubin M. Lewis, a member of the staff of the Philadelphia General Hospital, addressed the group and during the discussion that followed, led by Dr. John P. Turner, a member of the staff of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, 16th and Lombard streets, the disclosure that Negroes are less susceptible to gall bladder diseases was made.

Another disclosure was that medical science is agreed that fat now appears to play a part in preventing gall bladder disease, hence, it was observed, it is possible that the Negro's high fat diet acts as a preventative.

Those attending were: Drs. Helen Dickens, F. B. Stubbs, president-elect, J. Q. McDougald, Arthur Thomas, president, Charles A. Lewis, A. M. Morton, F. W. Fortune, A. E. West, W. F. Jerrick, David Bradley, Rudolph Winston, Thomas Williams,

Charles Howard, C. T. C. Nurse, J. W. Sullivan, Harold Farmer and Russell Minton.

Medical Groups Ask U.S. Health Project

WASHINGTON—The proposed \$850,000,000 national health program cannot be carried out effectively unless colored doctors are given an opportunity to serve in administrative positions for the phases of the work calculated to aid their racial group, a committee of twenty-two physicians of the National Medical Association told representatives of the government health project, Tuesday.

Meeting with the Interdepartmental Committee of the Federal Government at the U. S. Public Health Center, Eighteenth and Constitution Avenue, the committee headed by Dr. George W. Bowles of York, Pa., outlined the needs of additional health centers for the colored population throughout the country, urged government officials to appoint colored doctors to supervisory positions under the proposed new program, and emphasized the lack of hospital facilities, especially for successful tuberculosis treatment.

To Aid Government
Primarily, the committee aims to help the government co-ordinate the plan to extend public health services and enlarge grants under the Social Security Act, the basis of which was introduced last July at the National Health Conference held in Washington.

The conference on Tuesday, lasted for nearly four hours and speakers of the National Medical Association did not hesitate to inform government officials of the inequalities and injustices of the present program as it affects the minority groups.

Representatives of the Interdepartmental Committee were seemingly in favor of establishment of additional centers throughout the country, according to unofficial reports.

Complaints Heard
The Interdepartmental Commit-

tee, which sponsored the July conference, heard the complaints and desires of the National Medical Association group, preparatory to drafting legislation for the coming session of Congress when the proposed new health program will be presented for legislative consideration.

The N. A. M.'s committee came from all parts of the country. With Dr. Bowles as president and Dr. John T. Givens of Norfolk, Va., general secretary, the committee included:

Drs. Roscoe C. Giles, Clarence H. Payne, Carl G. Roberts, M. O. Bousfield of Chicago; G. Hamilton-Francis, Norfolk, Va.; Peter Marshall Murray, New York; John H. Kenney, Newark; W. C. Alexander, Orange; W. P. Dickerson, Newport News; Royal G. Mundy, C. Herbert Marshall, Washington;

A. N. Vaughn, St. Louis; N. B. Hutto, Bainbridge, Ga.; W. F. Boddie, Forsythe, Ga.; William McKinley Thomas, Leavenworth, Kas.; D. W. Byrd, Norfolk; H. Cicero Edwards, Willard R. Dean, Russell A. Dixon and Joseph H. Nicholson, Washington.

Members of the Interdepartmental Committee at the hearing included Dr. Martha Eliot, Children's Bureau; I. S. Falk, Social Security Board; Joseph W. Mountain, Public Health Service; George St. John Perrott, Public Health Service, and Clifford W. Waller, Public Health Service.

Must Include Negro Doctors In Health Plan

Ask Full Representation For Negro Professionals In U. S. Program

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec.—(ANP)—Representatives of the National Medical Association and the National Dental Association representing approximately 5,000 colored physicians and

2,000 dentists met Tuesday with Assistant Secretary Oscar Chapman of the Interior department, and the Technical Committee on Medical Care, composed of Dr. Martha Eliot, chairman, Dr. I. S. Falk, Dr. J. W. Mountain, Dr. C. W. Waller and Dr. S. Perrott in the auditorium of the U. S. public health service to discuss the attitude of the Negro practitioner and patient on the national health program set forth by President Roosevelt's Interdepartmental committee at the National Health conference here last July.

The colored representatives emphasized the need for provisions for full representation of the Negro physician and dentist in the health program. They also suggested that provisions be included to safeguard the patient selecting "doctor" in health service treatment.

Members of the joint committees were: Dr. George W. Bowles, York, Pa., chairman (president, National Medical Association); Dr. D. W. Byrd, Norfolk; Dr. W. G. Alexander, Orange, N. J.; Dr. W. F. Boddie, Forsythe, Ga.; Dr. M. O. Bousfield, Chicago; Dr. W. F. Dickerson, Newport News, Va.; Dr. G. Hamilton-Francis, Norfolk; Dr. R. C. Giles, Chicago; Dr. J. T. Givens, Norfolk; Dr. J. A. Kenney, Newark; Dr. C. H. Marshall, Washington; Dr. R. T. Mundy, Washington; Dr. P. M. Murray, New York City; Dr. C. H. Payne, Chicago; Dr. C. G. Roberts, Chicago; Dr. W. Thomas, Leavenworth, Kan.; Dr. A. N. Vaughn, St. Louis. Dentist members of the committee: Dr. M. B. Hutto, Bainbridge, Ga., and Drs. M. R. Dean, R. A. Dixon, H. C. Edwards and Dr. J. H. Nicolson, all of Washington, D. C.

South Ranks 1st in Disease

NEW ORLEANS, (ANP).—"I don't want to see Charity Hospital again, but I would like to go through the new hospital if it were finished," declared Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon-general of the U. S. Public Health Service, following a speech here in which he termed the South the nation's most "disease-infested section."

Charity is erecting a new building. It has white nurses. The

health specialist would not comment on Charity Hospital other than to say that he went through it last year and that was "enough for one lifetime." In his address, he said, "Even discounting the colored population there is more syphilis in the South, both rural and urban, than in any other part of the country."

Working Condition, Wages Large Factors In Life Expectancy of Race

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. —

Wages, hours and working conditions are important factors in the disparity between the life expectancy of colored and white persons, according to Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

to an area of a city, immediately the rents go up in the areas which he occupies. There is overcrowding. He does not earn enough wages to provide decent housing.

"He comes from the open spaces, and he has not the immunity from respiratory infections that the white man has. The work he does is hard, frequently too strenuous for his constitution. He works long hours, and his food is not so good. The death rate among Negroes is high, not only because of nutritional and economic factors, but because he is less able to withstand the northern climate."

During the hearings on the 1939 Treasury Department appropriation bill, Dr. Parran told the subcommittee of

WHITES AFFECTED ALSO

the House appropriations committee in charge of that measure that the life expectancy for colored people is about 10 years shorter than for whites. 12-17-38

"Rickets is much more prevalent among the Negroes than among the whites. If you go into the southern part of the country, you find a comparable hazard because of the present economic situation in the South."

He said that at all ages the death rate for colored people is higher than for white. The difference is greatest, he stated, in the young adult age group. The death rate among colored people in that group he fixed at three and a half times the rate among white people. He added that in some large groups the death rate is double that of white people and in some groups it is three times as much.

"What I say of the Negro in this connection is equally true of sharecroppers and tenant farmers, among whom, as all of us know poverty is extreme."

"There are a number of factors," he said. "Tuberculosis is of particular importance, and pneumonia is an almost equally important factor, as well as the poorer nutrition of Negroes."

HAS ECONOMIC HANDICAP

"In general the Negro has both a biological and an economic handicap in the struggle for existence. He has not built up immunity to respiratory diseases in the degree that the white man has, and he probably has not in the case of syphilis. Certainly not so far as syphilis of the heart is concerned."

He said he was inclined to think that the happy-go-luck disposition of colored people may be one point in their favor.

Asked whether the fact that colored people are generally engaged in manual labor, from which they get hard exercise, stiffened their disease resistance, he replied:

"That would be a beautiful theory if it were borne out in experience but actually that is not the case."

POOR HOUSING

"There has been a considerable migration of Negroes from the South, and when Negroes move in

Bristol, Va., Herald-Courier
March 20, 1938

PLANS MAPPED FOR NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Dr. Roscoe Brown to Address Mass Meeting on Night of April 7

Bristol and Washington county will observe for the second time this year National Negro Health Week and the birthday of Booker T. Washington, its founder. The observance, beginning April 3, will be sponsored by the local health department in cooperation with the colored people of this section.

A mass meeting to be held at John Wesley M. E. church on April 7 will be a highlight of the week's observance. Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist and assistant to the surgeon general of the United States on Negro health, will speak. Dr. Brown, who is chairman of the National Negro Health Week movement, is one of the few negroes associated with the official staff of the national government. His position as special advisor on the health of negroes throughout the country gives him the highest rank among the negro "medics."

Other speakers on the program will be Dr. R. G. Beachley and Dr. G. R. Carpenter of the Southwest Virginia health department, and Dr. Thomas P. Johnston, president of King College.

Clinics and other health activities will be conducted at Douglas school in Bristol throughout health week. Ministers of all local colored churches are being asked to stress health improvement on Sunday, April 3.

The chairman of the local Negro Health Week committee said yesterday the colored people throughout this section were being urged to clean up and brighten their homes and premises and "help make Bristol a better place in which to live."

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
March 28, 1938

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist of the Public Health Service and director of the National Negro Health Week Movement, will preside in Washington over a two-point broadcast from 1:30 to 1:45 p.m. Monday over WBRC-NBC in a program devoted to better health for American Negroes. The principal address during the broadcast will be delivered in the NBC Radio City studio by Surgeon General Thomas Parran, of the U. S. Public Health Service. Dr. Parran will discuss "The Family Doctor's Opportunity in Community Health Service." Music will be furnished by a Negro chorus of voices, chosen from among the best soloists at Howard University, at Washington, D. C., and various Washington high schools.

NATIONAL HEALTH STRESSED AS NEED

Cost of Illness and Premature Deaths Is Estimated at \$10,000,000,000

FACILITIES ARE NOT USED

But Public Health Service Report States 750,000 Lives

Were Saved in 1936

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—With the cost of illness and premature death in this country amounting to about \$10,000,000,000 annually and of untreated past infections constituting a major drain upon welfare, the economic circumstances, "there is a need and occasion now for the development of a national health program," according to a report issued today by a special committee of the Public Health Service.

The report, drawn up by the Technical Committee on Medical Care, outlined the following specific needs:

"The deaths of women in childbirth present a special challenge; with adequate care, from one-half to two-thirds of these deaths could be prevented.

"Mortality of infants during the second to the twelfth month of life though showing consistent decline might be further reduced by as much as one-half. Mortality in the first month of life has declined but little; these deaths also may be reduced by as much as one-half with adequate care of mother and child.

"The death rates from the acute communicable diseases of childhood have been greatly reduced; further reduction can be brought about by the application of known measures of prevention and cure. Appropriate treatment of children with rheumatic heart disease will restore nearly two-thirds to normal life. Early treatment of children with infantile paralysis is well known to prevent much crippling.

The development of rapid methods of determining the type of pneumonia and the production of sera for many types of the disease have revolutionized treatment; the benefits of modern therapy must be made generally available.

Disability From Malaria
Deaths from tuberculosis can be reduced 50 per cent by health supervision of industrial workers in occupations predisposing to the disease, by detection of incipient cases and by provision of adequate medical and institutional care in the early stages of the disease.

"The disability resulting from malaria is a serious handicap to workers in the rural areas of the South and the economic disorganization resulting from this disease directs special attention to the need for adequate measures of control.

"Each year 518,000 new cases of syphilis go to doctors. More than half a million more resort to self-medication or 'quack' treatment. In addition, care and rehabilitation of those insane and blind as a result of untreated past infections constitute a major drain upon welfare, security and relief funds. Yet the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis are highly perfected and it has been demonstrated that a program of control could reduce this toll by more than 95 per cent.

"There is urgent need for a concerted attack on the cardiovascular diseases, cancer and diabetes, which are increasing in importance as causes of death and disability in the older age groups.

"In light of the high incidence of tuberculosis and pneumonia among industrial workers and the diseases due to the special hazards of occupation, increased activities in the field of industrial hygiene are essential.

"The health problems of the dependent and low income families need consideration commensurate with their severity. The amount of medical care obtained by individuals differs with economic status; the well-to-do obtain more, the poor obtain less. This is so notwithstanding the fact that the poor have more sickness and more disability and need more medical service.

Rural Needs Stressed
"The ineffective distribution and in some cases, lack of medical and nursing personnel has serious implications for the health of those living in small cities and

There is need for national and regional planning in the field of hospital expansion and construction. An effective system of modern health service is impossible without well-equipped hospitals which will provide the facilities necessary for the practice of modern medicine. Inadequacies in hospital care are known to exist in many localities, particularly in rural areas and areas in economic need."

The committee declared that "as a nation we are doing vastly less to prevent suffering and to conserve health and vitality than we know how to do through tried and tested methods."

"The committee is convinced," the report went on, "that current activities are inadequate to assure the population of the United States such health of body and mind as they can and should have. Sanitary advance owes much to epidemics or threats of their approach, to outbreaks of contagious disease among school children, to floods and other disasters of the past; but we cannot permit the future of health services to continue to rest with the accidents of history. A good beginning has been made in more recent years toward carrying out health activities through well-planned and directed effort, but systematic warfare against disease on a broad front is long overdue."

The report stated that progress in the control of disease was indicated by the downward trend of the death rate, which dropped from 17.8 per 1,000 population in 1900 to 11.5 per 1,000 in 1936, representing a saving of about 750,000 lives in 1936 alone.

However, mortality in the higher ages has not in general been declining. Such chronic diseases as cancer, diabetes and the diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys have shown rising death rates. Pointing out that the death rate from cancer jumped from 63 per 100,000 population in 1900 to 111 per 100,000 in 1936, the committee said that "the rising cancer death rate warrants concern."

Relief Family Births Cited

The report estimated that more than 1,100,000 births occur in families which are on relief or have total incomes, including home production on farms, of less than \$1,000 a year.

Some of the points outlined in the report were:

"Forty-four States have no pneumonia control programs.

"The continued aging of the population forecast for the near future will contribute to the upward trend of the death rate from the diseases especially severe in middle and old age—heart disease, nephritis, cancer and diabetes.

"Mental disease and deficiency constitute a major source of economic loss, due to partial or complete loss of earning capacity.

"Public health must be brought to the factory as well as to the home.

"It is cause for grave concern and for action that the poor of our large cities experience sickness and mortality rates as high today as were the gross rates of fifty years ago.

"One-third and perhaps one-half of the population is too poor to afford the full cost of adequate medical care on any basis.

"It is probable that the most acute need in the United States is for more effective distribution of adequate medical personnel and institutional equipment. There are 165,000 physicians in the country, or a ratio of 128 per 100,000 population.

"Nurses are not evenly distributed throughout the country. In some States, one nurse must serve as many as 40,000 persons. In rural areas, the ratio averages one nurse for every 11,000 persons.

"The country has about 1,100,000 beds in general, special, mental and tuberculosis hospitals and about 1,500,000 beds will be needed by the end of the next decade. Measures to meet the deficiency of 400,000 beds would include the construction of at least 500 hospitals of 30-bed capacity in rural and sparsely settled regions which have inadequate hospital facilities. Health and diagnostic centers are greatly needed in rural areas."

Savannah, Ga., News
March 6, 1938

Appalling Disease Figures

So accustomed have Savannahians become to enormous totals in social disease statistics that the total of 3,374 cases of syphilis reported by the city and county health department in the vital statistics for 1937 just published may have attracted little attention. But it is a situation which challenges the best thought of public authorities and calls for the full co-operation of the public in a program for controlling, in so far as is possible, the spread of this blighting disease. Especially should efforts be concentrated upon protecting Savannah homes from contamination due to employment of persons carrying venereal disease germs and upon the requirement of periodic physical examinations of all persons employed in public eating places and in performing laundry service or other work bringing them into contact with potential innocent victims. That there is too much thoughtlessness and neglect along this line there can be no doubt. The fight against syphilis must be brought into the open and carried on relentlessly.

The health report shows that last year there were 2,686 cases of syphilis among colored people of this city and county and

688 cases among members of the white race. The appalling total speaks for itself. The Negro Year Book for 1937-38 published at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., makes this significant and somewhat encouraging statement on the subject of negro health: "The employment of negro public health nurses has proceeded by leaps and bounds and is now an established practice in Southern counties and Northern cities. The campaigns against the great scourges of tuberculosis and syphilis have proved that it is possible and financially feasible to control these plagues. With the enlargement of public health appropriations which are already apparent, campaigns against these diseases are likely to be put into effect increasingly. In the control of contagious diseases it is especially clear that the well being of the whole population is dependent upon the health of each group."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 28, 1938

THE SOUTH AND HEALTH

In the current issue of *Survey Graphic*, Dr. Thomas B. Parran, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, discusses tuberculosis and syphilis in the light of the health problem he analyzed while visiting in several Southern States. His article is of particular interest to Southerners because of facts relating to the Negro population. Dr. Parran asserts there is reason to believe Negroes bear three to six times the pro rata burden of tuberculosis and syphilis. Moreover, the Negro "suffers far more than his white brother from the other chronic diseases which result in incapacity and dependency."

For several years the Rosenwald Fund and the Public Health Service, co-operating with State and county health departments in six selected rural communities in the South, undertook studies and demonstrations to determine on a broad scale the actual prevalence of syphilis among rural Negroes. Studied, also, was the practicability of case finding and treatment by mass methods, bringing the cost within the ability of the community to support it. Concerning the prevalence of the disease, the investiga-

pensive disease has just begun. Yet, he sees in the fact that it has begun, in the evolution of a better framework of health administration in several Southern States, a "startling reversal of opinion."

Editor's Note —John M. Gibson has served on the staffs of a number of Southern newspapers and has contributed to numerous national magazines and periodicals. Mr. Gibson is now associated with the Alabama board of health in Montgomery.

About thirty years ago Walter Hines Page, then a member of President Theodore Roosevelt's country life commission, fell into a Pullman car conversation with his friend, Dr. Charles W. Stiles of the United States department of agriculture. Page soon found, as most of Dr. Stiles' other friends had already found, that he was an enthusiast on the subject of hookworm eradication and the benefits the South might derive from a campaign against hookworm disease.

Dr. Stiles had already made an exhaustive study of the hookworm, and the more he had studied the more of an enthusiast he had become. On every occasion that presented itself he had been doing his best to arouse a similar enthusiasm in others, hoping in that way to generate sufficient sentiment to make possible a vigorous campaign to eradicate this parasite. The hookworm, he was convinced, was placing the South at a great disadvantage in the struggle with the rest of the country for its share of educational and economic progress. It was his conviction that, contrary to the widely held belief, Southerners were neither lazier nor more dull than the people living in other sections of the United States—they were simply laboring under a tremendous physical handicap which the others had escaped. The blood they needed for physical energy and mental alertness—blood vital to life itself—was being sapped by the hookworm.

First Hookworm Enthusiast

Prior to this meeting with Page, America's first hookworm eradication enthusiast had met with only indifferent success as a salesman of his pet theory regarding Southern backwardness.

Nobody had been willing to take him seriously. His friends joshed him about the whole thing and accused him good-naturedly of claiming a world-shaking discovery — the isolation of the germ of laziness. He was dead serious, but nobody else was, apparently. His solid arguments were met with guffaws.

In Page, however, he found a man who did not laugh, at least, not after

Telegraph 5-8-28
The Hookworm—Enemy of Southern Progress

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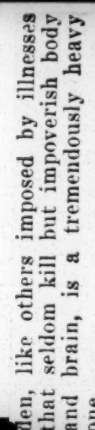
he heard the story from beginning to end. As the train sped along, Page asked questions. He listened intently while the other man told him all about the hookworm—how prevalent it was in the South, how it left its victims energyless, listless, mentally dull and physically dwarfed, how hookworm disease could be cured by ridding the body of these parasites, how the disease could be prevented by well demonstrated measures of sanitation. Once convinced Page became excited only to Dr. Stiles in enthusiasm.

Controller of Destiny

"The hookworm now filled his thoughts as completely as it did those of his friend," wrote Burton J. Hendrick in his *Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*. "He studied it. He talked about it, and, characteristically, he set to work to see what could be done. How much Southern history did the thing explain? Was it not forces like this, and not statesmen and generals, that really controlled the destinies of mankind? Page's North Carolina country people had for generations been denounced as 'crackers' and as 'hill billies,' but here was the discovery that the great mass of them were ill—as ill as the tuberculosis patients in the Adirondacks. Free these human masses from the enervating parasite that consumed all their energies—for Dr. Stiles had discovered that the disease afflicted the great majority of the rural classes—and a new generation would result."

But Page, with all his enthusiasm, was relatively poor. So was Dr. Stiles. So also were most of their friends. However, they knew some men of wealth, and to them they appealed for one million dollars to finance a hookworm-eradication campaign in that part of the country where it was most needed. John D. Rockefeller finally became interested and turned over the million dollars asked for to a sanitary commission, to which was entrusted the task of eliminating hookworm disease in the South, in so far as that objective might be attainable.

The results of this work were extremely gratifying. Mr. Rockefeller was so pleased with the benefits obtained in this relatively small area that he donated additional millions to finance hookworm campaigns in all parts of the world. Thus was born what in time became the world-girdling International Health Commission and other Rockefeller-supported agencies dedicated to the prolongation of human life and the conquest of disease in all quarters of the globe.



Warm weather, which is a great blessing to the South in many respects, has been a curse as far as hookworm infestation is concerned, making large numbers of the people, both adults and children, virtual strangers to shoes during all but a few months of the year. And shoelessness is the hookworm's best ally, because it is usually through unshod feet, coming into direct contact with hookworm-infested soil, that these parasites enter the body, often requiring less than five minutes to penetrate the skin. Entering the bloodstream, they travel with it to the heart and from there make their way to the lungs. Then they are caught up and swallowed. After finding a temporary resting place in the stomach, they resume their travels and finally reach the intestines. There, at the end of about six weeks, they attain maturity and begin laying eggs. It is then, and not until then, that they produce the characteristic symptoms of hookworm disease.

Hookworms, it should be emphasized, live on human blood. In order to obtain that blood, they attack the delicate lining of the intestine with their sharp teeth, tapping the bloodstream, so to speak. This produces many bleeding ulcers while greatly reducing the victim's blood supply. These parasites also secrete a poison which circulates in the body and causes additional injury.

It is not at all difficult to spot hookworm victims. They are seen apart from their fellows by their un-

mistakable evidences of anemia, their retarded physical growth, their mental dullness, their apparent physical laziness, etc. There is either a loss of appetite, or strangely enough, the very opposite—the development of an abnormally acute hunger, with a particular craving for such normally unpalatable things as charcoal, clay, and dirt. You have heard of “dirt eaters” of the rural South—well, they are merely victims of extreme cases of hookworm disease.

The hookworm, of course, is by no means a stranger to the rest of the country and of the world, nor is hookworm disease a strictly modern illness. As early as 1866 its prevalence among Negro slaves in South America was the subject of comment. Between 1870 and 1890 the anemia of bricklayers in Italy and miners and tunnel diggers in other countries was ascribed to it. It has been found to be particularly prevalent in India, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

However, it is in the American South that the hookworm has played its most spectacular role in the drama of retarded social and economic progress. The indomitable Dr. Sikke found that more than 12 per cent of the cotton mill employes in the South were infected. Among a group of American soldiers examined for hookworm infestation during the World War, it was found that 17.01 per cent of men from ten Southern states and the District of Columbia showed evidences of such infestation as compared with only 1.69 per cent from 13 states in the Mississippi Valley, .84 per cent from ten North eastern states, and 2.5 per cent from Alaska and nine Pacific Slope states. The percentage of infestation among men from individual Southern states was considerably higher than that for the group as a whole. Troops from Alabama, for instance, showed an infestation of 29.4 per cent, those from Florida 31.8 per cent, those from Georgia 32.6 per cent, those from Louisiana 27.3 per cent, and those from Mississippi and North Carolina 20.1 per cent.

Although the work of the Rockefeller Foundation, state department of health and other agencies has done much for the eradication of this drag upon Southern progress, the blighting effect of hookworm disease upon the bodies and minds of millions in the rural and industrial regions of the South is still to be seen and hookworm surveys corroborate the fact that hookworm infestation is all too common even today. A state-wide intestinal parasite survey recently concluded by the Alabama state department of health—incidentally the first such survey ever to be undertaken on a state-wide basis in the South — revealed that in certain counties from 60 to 70 per cent of the school children were infected, although naturally all those infected were not actually suffering from hookworm disease.

Drugs have long been available for the treatment of this form of illness, ridding the intestines of approximately 95 per cent of the hookworms present. However, immediate reinfestation is almost certain to follow if the

feet remain in frequent contact with hookworm-infested soil. Hookworm disease can of course be prevented, but that involves problems of formidable proportions requiring either the year-round wearing of shoes by millions of people both too poor to buy them and unwilling to wear them, or a revolutionary change in the methods of disposing

the baby parasites are carried from improved Southerners would result to blood-poverty and the other conditions for which this parasite is responsible.

New Generation of Southerners

As slow as has been the progress of curing and preventing hookworm disease, enough headway has been made in particular areas to justify Page's conviction that a newly educated generation of more energetic, intellectually more alert and physically due, not to mental incapacity, but to hookworm-infestation, have been revealed as such. In those communities where intense campaigns have been carried on, South every year in increased susceptibility to numerous diseases, poverty-breeding dullness, and general physical unfitness. This much is known, however: This economic burden of supposed dullness or plain cases of supposed dullness or plain

tors found that where there is great pen- sive disease has just begun. Yet, he sees in the fact that it has be- gun, in the evolution of a better framework of health administration in several Southern States, a "star- ling reversal of opinion."

THE SOUTHERN TODAY

The Hookworm—Enemy of Southern Progress

By JOHN M. GIBSON

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Dr. Parran describes as a "curious anomaly" the fact that with all the knowledge of the amount of pre- ventable disease among Negroes, only recently have people begun to think in terms of giving the Negro an opportunity to do more of the job himself. There are, asserts Dr. Parran, two simple human facts which stand out from many tech- nical findings in the South "like lighted candles against the grim background of disease".

First is the fact that the Negro wants to be helped to help himself. When he understands how and why, he co-op- erates more cheerfully and actively on case finding and treatment programs than does any white group at a similar economic level. Second, there emerged clearly the fact that the well-qualified Negro nurse and physician are much more successful in caring for their own people than are the well-qualified and well-intentioned white nurse and phy- sician.

Dr. Parran believes that three factors are involved in the effort to help the Negro help himself: First, that able Negro men and women are assured first-rate professional training; second, that the Negro physician and nurse have facilities for life-saving which are commensurate with the methods they have in- been trained to use; and, third, that "the best Negro brains that can be found" be trained and used for the task of prevention among their own people. Work which has been done by trained Negroes has, despite the tremendous handicaps confronting them, "astonished" Dr. Parran and his associates and opened new ave- nues of usefulness to hundreds of Negroes.

Notwithstanding the fact that the South's public health rating is low, it has been in the past five years a change in the nature and scope of health services which Dr. Parran, a native Southerner, de- scribes as "dynamic and apparent."

He asserts there is nothing to be complacent about; that the fight against needless and agonizing ex-

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JOHN M. GIBSON
Warm weather's curse

den, like others imposed by illnesses that seldom kill but impoverish body and brain, is a tremendously heavy

mistakeable evidences of anemia, their retarded physical growth, their mental dullness, their apparent physical laziness, etc. There is either a loss of appetite, or strangely enough, the very opposite—the development of an abnormally acute hunger, with a par- ticular craving for such normally un- palatable things as charcoal, clay, and dirt. You have heard of "dirt eaters" of the rural South—well, they are merely victims of extreme cases of hookworm disease.

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However, it is in the American South that the hookworm has played its most spectacular role in the drama of retarded social and economic progress. The indomitable Dr. Sikes found that more than 12 per cent of the cotton mill employees in the South were infected. Among a group of American soldiers examined during World War, it was found that 17.01 per cent of men from ten Southern states and the District of Columbia showed evidences of such infestation, as compared with only 1.69 per cent from 13 states in the Mississippi Valley, .84 per cent from ten North- eastern states, and 2.5 per cent from Alaska and nine Pacific Slope states.

The percentage of infestation among troops from individual Southern states was considerably higher than that for the group as a whole. Troops from Alabama, for instance, showed a 29.4 per cent, those from Florida 31.8 per cent, those from Georgia 32.6 per cent, those from Mississippi 27.3 per cent, and those from Louisiana 20.1 per cent.

Although the work of the Rocke- PROGRESS state departments the fellow Foundation, state agencies has done much for the eradication of this blighting effect of hookworm disease upon the bodies and minds of mil- lions in the rural and industrial re- gions of the South is still to be seen, they and hookworm surveys corroborate the fact that hookworm infestation is all too common even today. A state- wide internal parasite survey re- cently concluded by the Alabama state health department of health—incidentally the first such survey ever to be under- taken on a state-wide basis in the South—revealed that in certain counties from 60 to 70 per cent of the school children were infected, al- though the school children were infected, al- though the school children were infected, al-

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No one can say how much the hookworm still costs the people of the South every year in increased sus- ceptibility to numerous diseases, pov- erty-breeding dullness, and general physical unfitness. This much is known, however: This economic bur-

handicap imposed by the hookworm. In those communities where intensi- fied campaigns have been carried on, there has been a notable increase in mental and physical alertness, pupils to grades in school have improved mark- edly, and uncounted thousands of cases of supposed dullness or plain

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Health - 1938

General.

Asks Dr. Wright Join War on Syphilis or Poor Pay

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This letter is in response to pronouncements by Dr. Louis T. Wright, Harlem Hospital head and police surgeon of New York, who is chief of the departments of syphilis, skin and urology at Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia; clinical assistant in urology at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and chief of the State syphilis clinic at Mercy Hospital.]

To the Editor of the AFRO:
For the past few weeks I have been reading articles by Dr. Louis T. Wright of New York regarding Negro Health Week and the present campaign against syphilis.

Basically, I am opposed to the singling out of our group in any line of endeavor. I oppose segregation in schools, churches, business, government and all other lines.

I stated to a medical group about two weeks prior to Dr. Wright's publication that talking health to a group without enough money to purchase proper food, clothes and homes was rank foolishness. The problem is economic.

Not Doctor's Problem
I was told that that was the physician's problem, but for organizations such as the NAACP. I objected without avail, strenuously maintaining that economics is the real basis of our health problems, then it should be attacked by our physicians as much so as polluted streams, etc.

Dr. Wright admits the problem is economic, therefore, it would seem logical that he should favor some sort of week to correct our economics, and thus attack the disease as we attack health, if he is interested in the colored people's health.

There is no doubt that the death rate is greatest among all groups in America, therefore, there is a problem to be reckoned with. Would he drop Negro Health Week then and offer no substitute?

I would think it best to change the mode of attack.
100,000 Die Annually
Does Dr. Wright deny the fact that about one out of ten is affected with syphilis? Does he deny the fact that over 100,000 die annually from the disease?

The doctor is dissatisfied with the fact that the campaign includes latent cases. When did syphilis kill in masses in the early infectious stages?

Certainly, treat the latent cases for it will soon be a late case with all the destruction involved. It is this group which makes up the 100,000 deaths.

Don't Mislead Public
I feel that statements contrary to facts should not be placed before the public, especially when they are detrimental.

If all that was printed were true it would still be detrimental to those who might be treated and their lives prolonged and made healthy.

In this disease it is difficult to impress on the masses the necessity of treatment, and such articles give them the very loophole they desire, and that very loop-hole may mean early and torturous death.

Dr. Hinton is our best syphilologist, but is not the only syphilologist in the country. He is not agreed upon by the vast majority of syphilologists in such an opinion. I have pointed out some of the ills in such an opinion.

Politics vs. Syphilis
Dr. Wright is a police surgeon, which does not qualify him as an authority on syphilis. There is a great difference between politics and syphilis. I think he should stay in his field where he can do some good.

He accuses the sponsors of the syphilis campaign of seeking publicity, but often we judge others by our own minds. I think this accusation is unfair, for these men do not need to advertise themselves from a financial angle or otherwise. However, it is necessary for political doctors to do so at times.

I have not been identified with the medical profession as long as these doctors and do not attempt to quote my experiences, however what I have quoted comes from the country's best. If the present campaign is false then we should cease fighting tuberculosis and cancer, for I.B., often arrests itself and we can't teach the prevention of cancer.

DANIEL B. TAYLOR, M.D.,
Philadelphia.

EXPECTANCY OF LIFE GAINS WORLD OVER

7-10-38
League Year Book Shows a
Girl Born in U. S. in 1936
Has 64.72-Year Prospect

DEATH RATE OFF SHARPLY

But Population Decline Has
Set In in Some Places as
Reproduction Lagged

By CLARENCE K. STREIT
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, July 9.—Despite the calamities of which this generation has complained, its death rate has fallen sharply nearly everywhere on earth and the expectancy of life has increased generally for all age groups, but most for babies, according to the current edition of the League of Nations statistical year book.

This mine of information on the state of the world came out yesterday. It includes much new material, especially on population—fertility, net rates of reproduction and expectation of life.

It shows that a white girl born in the United States in 1935, the latest year for which figures are given, had then the highest expectancy of life of any child on earth, 64.72 years. Her brother could expect only 60.72 years. Only one boy on earth had a chance then to live longer. He was born in Denmark with the expectancy of 63.8 years.

Figures Once Exceeded

These expectancies for both girls and boys were exceeded in 1934 in Australia and in 1931 in New Zealand, which then reached a peak of 65 years' expectancy for boys and 68 years for girls. There are no later figures for those countries.

In India an infant had the lowest expectation of life, only twenty-seven years, with boys enjoying a slight advantage over girls.

In Japan the expectancy was forty-seven years for girls and forty-five years for boys. India was the only place on earth where a boy had the better of it, although his chances were almost equal to a girl's in Ireland.

In the United States infants of either sex in 1935 could expect two

years more of life than in 1929, when the economic depression began. This is typical of the general rise, although it took India twenty years to add two years to a child's expectancy of life.

Meanwhile the birth rate has fallen sharply in most countries, so much so that many are just above the reproduction line. In two countries, Austria and France, deaths slightly exceed births.

Population on Decline

A League communiqué on this year book states: "In many countries reproduction is no longer sufficient to maintain the population." But it adds, "This fact is masked because reproductive middle-aged groups happen to be exceptionally large."

7-10-38
In the United States, the United Kingdom and many Western countries the percentage of population under 10 years of age has dropped considerably in the past quarter century and the percentage over 50 years of age has increased even more sharply.

Other tables deal with production of all sorts of things. One finds that Germany is the main producer of the Irish potato, producing twenty times as many as Ireland and five times as many as the United States. The United States is the world's leading milk producer with nearly twice as much as Germany.

The volume of air traffic quadrupled between 1931 and 1936, despite the depression. Nearly half it was in the Americas, mainly in the United States. American air traffic in 1937, however, did not gain as rapidly as Germany's. There are world tables on currency, banks, unemployment, trade, etc.—300 pages of them.

DEATH RATES AS GOOD NEWS

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
August 25, 1933

Report On The South

This is one of a series of the National Emergency Council's reports to President Roosevelt on conditions in the South. Each of the articles will be printed on this page.

Health SECTION 7

FOR years evidence has been piling up that food, clothing, and housing influence not only the sickness rate and death rate but even the height and weight of school children. In the South, where family incomes are exceptionally low, the sickness and death rates are unusually high. Wage differentials become in fact differentials in health and life; poor health, in turn, affects wages.

The low-income belt of the South is a belt of sickness, misery, and unnecessary death. Its large proportion of low-income citizens are more subject to disease than the people of any similar area. The climate cannot be blamed—the South is as healthful as any section for those who have the necessary care, diet, and freedom from occupational disease.

Several years ago the United States Public Health Service conducted syphilis-control demonstrations in selected rural areas in the South. These studies revealed a much higher ratio of syphilis among Negroes than among whites, but showed further that this higher ratio was not due to physical differences between the races. It was found to be due to the greater poverty and lower living conditions of the Negroes. Similar studies of such diseases have shown that individual health cannot be separated from the health of the community as a whole.

The presence of malaria, which infects annually more than 2,000,000 people, is estimated to have reduced the industrial output of the South one-third. One of the most striking examples of the effect of malaria on industry was revealed by the Public Health Service in studies among employees of a cotton mill in Eastern North Carolina. Previous to the attempts to control malaria, the records of the mill one month showed 66 looms were idle as a result of illness. After completion of control work, no looms were idle for that reason. Before control work, 238,046 pounds of cloth were manufactured in one month. After completion of the work production rose to 316,804 pounds in one month—an increase of 33½ per cent.

In reports obtained in 1935 from nine lumber companies, owning 141,467 sawmill villages in five Southern States, there was agreement that malaria was an important and increasing problem among the employees. During the year 7.6 per cent of hospital admissions, 16.4 per cent of

physician calls, and 19.7 per cent of dispensary drugs were for malaria. The average number of days off duty per case of malaria was nine, while days in the hospital for the same cause were five. Ten railroads in the South listed malaria as an economic problem and a costly liability. Four utility companies had full-time mosquito-fighting crews at work during the year. The average case admitted to a company hospital lasted three days and the average number of days off duty because of malaria was 11. Each case of malaria was said to cost the companies \$40.

If we attempt to place a monetary value on malaria by accepting the figure of \$10,000 as the value of an average life and using the death rate of 3.943 for malaria reported by the census for 1936, the annual cost of deaths from this disease is \$39,500,000. To this figure could be added the cost of illness, including days of work lost.

The health-protection facilities of the South are limited. For example there are only one-third as many doctors per capita in South Carolina as there are in California. The South is deficient in hospitals and clinics, as well as in health workers. Many counties have no facilities at all.

The South has only begun to look into its pressing industrial hygiene problems, although it has 26 per cent of the male mine workers in the United States and 14 per cent of the male factory workers. These are the workers with which modern industrial health protection is most concerned.

The experience as to pneumonia and tuberculosis among employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. and their dependents during the 11-year period from 1925 to 1935 gives an indication of health conditions among miners in the South. The situation generally is probably worse than shown by the figures for this company, whose workers have relatively better protection against disease. For this period the number under observation averaged slightly more than 77,000 persons. There were 3,780 cases of pneumonia, of which 739 terminated fatally. This resulted in an average frequency per 1,000 of approximately 4.9 pneumonia cases per year among surface workers, 4.7 among coal miners, and 10.6 among ore miners. The rate of 4.2 for dependents included also the pneumonia of childhood and infancy. A fatality rate of 30.7 deaths per 1,000 cases of pneumonia was found among surface workers, a rate of 26.8 among coal miners, and 24.8 among ore miners. Deaths from tuberculosis occurred at an annual rate of 14.67 per thousand workers among coal miners, 1.232 among ore miners, and 0.556 among surface workers. Prior to 1936 only one State in the South gave consideration to industrial hygiene. Today, with the aid of Social Security funds, seven addition-

States have industrial-hygiene units, and approximately 7,000,000 of the 10,000,000 gainful workers are receiving some type of industrial-hygiene service. However, these industrial-hygiene units have started their programs only recently, and it will be some time before adequate health services will be available. The funds now being spent for this activity in the eight States which have industrial-hygiene services do not meet the problem of protecting and improving the health of these workers. Approximately \$100,000 is now being budgeted for this work, although it is known that the economic loss due to industrial injuries and illnesses among these workers is hundreds of millions of dollars.

Reports of one of the largest life-insurance companies show that more people in the Southern area than elsewhere die without medical aid. The same company reported in a recent year a rise of 7.3 per cent in the death rate in the nine South Atlantic States, though in no other region had the death rate risen above 4.8 per cent, and in some sections it had declined.

The scourge of pellagra, that affects the South almost exclusively, is a disease chiefly due to inadequate diet; it responds to rather simple preventive measures, including suitable nourishing food. Even in Southern cities from 60 to 88 per cent of the families of low incomes are spending for food less than enough to purchase an adequate diet.

One way to cheer one's self up when the drift of events in the world at large looks ominous is to read the vital statistics. Today's death rates, in New York City and in the United States, are encouraging facts, simply because they indicate how many infants, children and adults who would have died under conditions prevailing a few years ago don't die now. The Health Department's current weekly figures show a general death rate, for the city, of 8.3 per 1,000 population and an infant mortality rate of 28.6 for each 1,000 live births. We got through six weeks without a single death from diphtheria. The yearly death rate for New York City dropped four points between 1914 and 1937. Roughly, this means a saving of about 30,000 lives every twelve months.

The death rate in the registration area of the United States has fallen more than a third since 1880, the rate for infants and children under five years of age has dropped by approximately two-thirds. Typhoid has about one-eighth as many victims, diphtheria about one-tenth as many. The diseases that take an increasing toll are mainly degenerative processes affecting the middle-aged and old—perhaps largely because more of us live to be middle-aged and old.

Gloomy prophets may say that we are helping the weak and "unfit" to survive. We should do so in any case, not only as a matter of democratic principle but because some of the most gifted of human beings have been physically among the "unfit." But the evidence is to the contrary. This is a fitter city in a fitter nation than in the time of our parents. We haven't done all we can do. We haven't made anything like all our medical and hygienic knowledge available to those who need it. But we are making progress.

7-18-38

New York

July

Health - 1938

Pellagra Cases Spread in South; Slump Blamed

AUGUSTA, July 14.—(P)—There is more pellagra in the south now than at any other time since 1929. Dr. V. P. Sydenstricker, professor of medicine at the University of Georgia School of Medicine, said today.

"As always in periods of economic stress," he said, "pellagra is on the increase. Those who had it once are much more liable to have it again."

"When the shrinking purse reduces the diet, pellagra returns or makes a new appearance."

Recognized as one of the outstanding authorities on pellagra in the south, Dr. Sydenstricker has introduced the nicotine acid treatment into the Augusta Red Cross pellagra clinic, the only one of its kind in the United States.

The clinic has 359 pellagra patients. The Red Cross provides transportation for patients and furnishes yeast and nicotine acid, while the school of medicine supplies the personnel.

"Nicotine acid seems to be a specific substance needed to prevent or cure pellagra," he continued. "It is cheaper than either yeast or liver extract, which previously were the only things used in the treatment of pellagra. Fifteen cents worth of nicotine acid appears to do the work of about \$10 worth of liver extract."

"Many families subsist on such diet as grits, salt biscuits made of white flour, fat meat and syrup. Pellagra is the result. It is caused by diets in which there is a lack of fresh meats and fresh vegetables."

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
July 10, 1938

NEW BATTLE HILL SANITARIUM URGED

\$2,000,000 Expenditure Recommended To Replace Inadequate, Outmoded Plant.

A modern, well-ventilated, new Battle Hill sanitarium building would be one of the major projects in the \$30,000,000 program.

Pointing out that the presenting list of very ill patients, who, plant is wholly inadequate for the needs of the city, the committee urged that \$2,000,000 be spent to build a fireproof up-to-date plant on the present site of Battle Hill.

The committee recommended that the fine work that is being done there can be carried out with such poor equipment.

The committee recommended expenditure of \$2,000,000 to bring this hospital up to standard. The city and county should spend at least \$500,000 for this work."

Savannah, Ga. Press
July 14, 1938

Preventorium.
4. Preventorium for 100 white children.
5. Preventorium for 100 negro children.

6. A nurses' home for 10 graduate and 40 student nurses.

7. A house for the resident medical director.

8. An apartment of four units to house medical staff.

9. Central laundry, heating plant and shops.

Existing wooden buildings would be wrecked, but construction of the new plant would be carried on in such a way that patients would not have to vacate the sanitarium.

New Equipment.
New equipment throughout would be purchased, because the present equipment is worn and outmoded, it was said.

Cost of the wards for white and colored patients was estimated at \$1,308,225, which would include kitchens, dining rooms and administration suites.

The preventorium for white and negro children would cost about \$105,000 each, while the nurses' home would total \$100,000.

The doctors' apartment and the director's house would cost \$50,000, and the laundry, shop and heating plant building \$75,000.

Dr. J. H. Bradfield, superintendent of Battle Hill, recommended that the medical director be sent on a tour of the United States to visit all modern tuberculosis hospitals before a new Battle Hill was built.

Screened Floors.
Architects' drawing of the proposed main building, modeled after existing tuberculosis hospitals, provides for screened floors that will always allow plenty of fresh air.

Of modernistic design, the building would be spacious but would be compactly situated. Two long wards would parallel each other on opposite sides of the administration suite.

The tuberculosis sanitarium of this community is renowned for

COLORED CLINICS ARE FURTHER DISCUSSED

City and Health Officials Give This Subject Their Attention Today.

Definite action towards the proposed new colored health clinic in Savannah was discussed this morning when representatives of the Colored Federation of Women's Clubs met with Dr. W. A. Harris, supervisor of the Charity Hospital, Dr. Victor H. Bassett, city health officer, Dr. W. G. Tison, and Miss Helen E. Bond, director of the city health center in a meeting room at the health center.

Discussions were heard on the tentative plans for setting up the new clinics in the basement of the Charity Hospital, located on Thirty-sixth street. Action towards setting up clinics at this new location was instituted when information was received recently to the effect that the free headquarters behind Cuyler Street School, which had been used for clinics for the past 15 years, would not be available much longer. Reason for these offices being needed was given by the school authorities, who upon having increased enrollments find that more class room space will be needed next year.

At the suggestion of Mayor Hitch representatives of the group interested in the new clinics will attend the meeting of the City Council next Wednesday at 3 o'clock, and ask the co-operation and assistance of the council in the project. The mayor has referred the matter to Dr. A. A. Morrison and F. Meyer, chairman of the city finance committee.

When the Charity Hospital was constructed work was never completed on the basement. At present time there is only a dirt floor there, and no ceiling which could be used for a new room. If the proposed plans go through it is expected this basement portion will be completed. Present hope is to fix this new location so that it will be the principal center for most of the free colored clinics in Savannah.

Funds for the new clinics will be provided by the various charitable organizations contributing to the present clinics, a spokesman said. However there are no definite plans as to

how funds will be secured for remodeling of the Charity Hospital basement.

Medical Clinic At Log Cabin Community Center Successful

The fifth annual Pioneer Clinical Society of the Log Cabin Community Center closed a successful and eventful clinic which was held at the "Mary Otis Willcox Health Center" Aug. 7. This building, which was named for late Mrs. Willcox whose assistance made its construction possible, has just been completed. It includes three private wards, one large waiting room, an operating room and a consultation office.

During the three-day session of the clinic, seventy general and ten ears, eyes, nose and throat examinations were made. In addition to medical service rendered, the clinic was reorganized and various duties delegated to its members. Dr. C. W. Powell was re-elected surgeon-in-chief to give part time service to the center, along with his colleagues Dr. R. A. Billings and Dr. Richard Fountain, Dr. J. H. Dixon and Dr. R. S. Douthard served as house physician at the health center.

A committee was appointed to contact the state board of health and formulate plans whereby a part-time surgeon, house doctor and full-time registered nurse who could give their services at least once a week to the people of the community and surrounding counties until such time as daily services could be instituted. The members of this committee were: Dr. Powell, chairman, president. B. F. Hubert, secretary; treasurer, Dr. J. M. Hill, and Dr. R. S. Douthard.

An advisory committee was appointed; Henry Willcox, Dr. E. W. Hutchinson, president; B. F. Hubert, Dr. C. W. Powell, Dr. R. H. Carter, Mrs. Ann Douthard.

The doctors from Atlanta, who gave their services were Dr. Powell, surgeon-in-chief, Dr. Billings, surgeon, the general practitioners were Dr. Douthard, Dr. Fountain, Dr. L. M. Hill, Dr. G. W. E. Linden, Dr. R. H. Carter, ears, eyes, nose, and throat specialist, Dr. Earl McLendon, president State Medical Association and surgeon of Athens, Georgia; Dr. J. F. Smith, general

practitioner of Madison, Georgia; Dr. Dixon, general practitioner Sparta, Georgia; Dr. T. F. Abricomb, chairman of State Board of Health, Atlanta Ga.

The Georgia State College through its extensive program has made this medical center possible. It is now conducting its annual summer school at the Log Cabin. The enrollment in all department of the summer school totals 250. Prof. A. H. Gordon is directing the summer session. Another season is being held at Louisville, Georgia where more than 100 teachers enrolled. Prof. E. L. Maxwell is director.

President B. F. Herberts says that through these summer schools and the contacts being made for improved health and better living standards he feels that Negroes of Georgia will be inspired and encouraged to dig in where they are and make for themselves a more satisfying life.

The Religious conference will be held at the center August 15-19th.

Health - 1938

NEGROES' HEALTH PROBLEM OF RACE

Dyer Says White People Will
Help if Group Takes Initia-
tive in Matter

Negroes themselves must solve the problem of hospitalization for South-
ern members of their race, Dr. C.
W. Dyer said yesterday.

Dr. Dyer, head of St. Luke's hos-
pital here, deplored health conditions
among Negroes of Macon and the
South.

"The white people will rally to our
assistance whenever we make the
proper move toward hospital de-
velopment," Dr. Dyer said, "but the
responsibility falls on the shoulders
of 12 millions of us to take care of
our own problems."

Dr. Dyer pointed out that in the
state of Georgia there are only four
Negro owned and operated hospitals
—Harris Memorial, Atlanta; St.
Luke's, Macon; Van Buren sani-
torium, Statesboro, and Charity hos-
pital, Savannah.

"These institutions are accom-
plishing great good in their com-
munities," he said, "but few of us
are using our influence to help in
putting over these institutions in a
big way."

Facilities Inadequate

One of the greatest deterrents to
the development of better and more
efficient health facilities in the
South, he asserted, is the lack of
opportunity for the Negro young
medical school graduate in the
South.

Few trained physicians are will-
ing, Dr. Dyer said, to come into the
South to practice when facilities are
so inadequate and opportunity for
financial prosperity so small.

He urged Negroes to concern
themselves with the situation and
co-operate in an effort to improve
hospital facilities and lower the mor-
tality rate among Southern Negroes.

"The establishment of a commu-
nity hospital (for Negroes) will not
only enable the physician to satisfy
his own professional conscience, it
will also assure the community the
optimum of medical service at his
hands," Dr. Dyer said. "To such
a public spirited town will be at-
tracted the highest type of physi-
cian, and in turn, his net gain in
commanding the respect and regard
of a small community will out-
weigh, in a majority of instances,
any monetary advantages he might
expect to find in a large city."

SOCIAL DISEASE BILL PROPOSED

Colored Folk Of Lee
County Inspired
Measure

A proposed bill in the Georgia
Senate that would require every
person in Georgia between the
ages of 18 and 60 to submit to
physicians for examination to de-
termine whether he has social
diseases owes its existence to in-
spiration from Negroes in Lee
County, the sponsor revealed Tue-
sday.

Senator J. P. Horne, of Leesburg,
said there was such a high
prevalence of diseases among
colored persons in his county that
he has found it well-nigh im-
possible to get a servant in that
county who is not suffering from
one or more social diseases. Sena-
tor Horne said that farm work
in that section is decidedly
hampered by prevalence of the
diseases.

The proposed health bill was
referred to the committee on
hygiene and sanitation, of which
Dr. Thomas Chason, of Donald-
sonville, is chairman. The admin-
istration of the law, if the bill
is passed, would be placed in
the hands of the county authori-
ties under supervision of the
State Board of Health. This lat-
ter authority would be required to
mail a notice to each person in
the state covered by the bill and
within 30 days all would be re-
quired to take the examination.

In cases where one or more di-
seases should be found, the
sufferer would be required to take
treatment immediately at his own
expense. Treatment would be ad-
ministered by the state, if it
should be determined that the
sufferer is unable to pay fees.

Fees to physicians, under the
bill, would be \$1 per person.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
January 9, 1938

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Columbus Ga Ledger
January 4, 1938

68 COLORED TEACHERS TAKE FIRST AID COURSE

The first Red Cross first aid in-
structor's class for colored teach-
ers, held Monday afternoon at the
Spencer high school, was attend-
ed by 68 teachers. Charles A.
Mix, special field representative
from American Red Cross, who is
conducting the institute, ex-
pressed his pleasure at seeing
such a large enrollment at the
opening session.

Paul M. Munro, superintendent
of the city schools, opened the
class and introduced J. Gordon
Young, chairman of the Muscogee and
Fire Prevention Week, April
county chapter of the Red Cross,
who welcomed the class and of-
fered the chapter's services to the
teachers.

The First Aid course now being
offered to the colored teachers is
the same course of instruction
which was given to the white
teachers of Muscogee county dur-
ing the last month.

Classes in the institute will be
held three hours a day for a pe-
riod of ten days.

Health Program Is

Successful At

Friendship

The Health Day Program spon-
sored with leading physicians of
the city at the Friendship Baptist
church, Sunday, was considered an
outstanding success. Talks were
given by leading physicians of the
city on health subjects of interest
to those present at the Sunday morn-
ing hour. The Sunday night pro-
gram saw Dr. Edward R. Watson,
State Hygiene and Health Worker,
speak on "Communicable Diseases
and how to Prevent Them." Dr.
E. R. Carter is veteran pastor of
Friendship.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
January 30, 1938

HOOKWORM ELIMINATED.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 29.—The hook-
worm southerner of fiction seems
to have gone with the yesteryear.
Of 226 negro pupils in rural
schools examined by Dr. Thomas
Phinzy, of the board of health,
not one was found with hook-
worm. Dr. Phinzy attributes the
elimination of hookworm to the
construction of sanitary toilets in
certain affected areas, more than
1,000 having been placed during
the past two years.

Atlanta Ga Georgian
March 23, 1938

Negro Leaders Aid Clean-Up

Complete co-operation in At-
lanta's plans for observance of
Clean-Up, Paint-Up, Plant-Up
Week, April 3 to 9, had been pledged Wednes-
day by all negro organizations of
the city, including the negr
Chamber of Commerce and the
Atlanta World, negro newspaper.
Ida F. Henderson, president of
the Federation of Colored Wom-
en, said chairmen have been ap-
pointed to supervise the work in
each district of the city in co-op-
eration with principals of schools.
Boy Scouts will assist these chair-
men.

Representatives of various ne-
gro organizations who pledged
co-operation at a recent meeting
of the Atlanta Woman's Cham-
ber of Commerce, sponsors of the
city-wide drive, included J. C.
Morris, Leila B. Smith and Carrie
B. Taylor, Atlanta Urban League.
A. J. Lewis, Jr., representative of
the Boy Scouts; J. B. Long, The
Atlanta World; T. M. Alexander,
vice president of the negro Cham-
ber of Commerce; Lula Lowe
Weedon, Y. W. C. A.; Clyde
Adams, DeKalb County schools
and Ida Henderson, of the Feder-
ation of Colored Women.

Montezuma, Ga., Georgian
May 26, 1938

Negro Health Day Rally Program Set for May 29th

Addresses will be made by Dr. Charles Greer, Dr. F. M. Mullino and Dr. Ross Brown Sunday afternoon, May 29th, at the Negro Health Rally Day program to be held in the Negro School Auditorium.

The following program is to be followed: Prayer, J. N. Bailey, Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church; Song by chorus; Address on Tuberculosis, Dr. Charles Greer; Address on Maternal and Infant Mortality, Dr. F. M. Mullino; Address on Syphilis, to be given by Dr. Ross Brown, assistant director of venereal disease control on the state board of health. A talking picture on social diseases will also be shown and the closing prayer will be by E. L. Winn.

Assisting in making this rally day a success have been Sara Dean, president of the county association of midwives and Bettie Wynn, secretary of the same group. Mrs. Beulah Daniel is state health supervisor for this district.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
May 31, 1938

Health Program Held for Negroes

Mt. Vernon Presents Information to Midwives

MOUNT VERNON, Ga., May 30—A Montgomery County Negro Health program, sponsored by the State Department of Health and the county unit, was given at the court house here Sunday afternoon. Miss Mariana Ward, district advisory nurse, directed the exercises, attended by a crowded house, and largely conducted by the Negro midwives of the county.

The welcome address was delivered by Dr. Thos. W. Collier, county health physician. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Hugh J. Bickerstaff of Atlanta. Response in behalf of the Negro people was made by Elizabeth Robinson, educational supervisor of Negro schools.

Short talks were made by L. C. Underwood of Mount Vernon, Harvie Kent, county school commissioner of Wheeler county, and Horace B. Folsom, veteran newspaper man of Mount Vernon.

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Urban League

By
JESSE O. THOMAS

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding. They will be the adults of tomorrow.

We conclude the article on "Tuberculosis Among Negroes" by Dr. H. E. Nash, staff physician, negro clinic, Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, which appeared in a current issue of Diseases of the Chest, a magazine published by the American College of Chest Physicians.

Long before the Christian era, men sensed the danger of infection in tuberculosis, even though they had not discovered the causative germ. They feared this disease because it was infectious. Just visit the average home of the negro tuberculosis patient today—flies in abundance, no screens, children playing on the floor, bed, and lying around eating small bits of the patient's food with a common drinking glass for all. This home is crowded with adults and children. What a massive dose of infection is being fed the children. Not only the children but the adults also! If the contact is broken before the dose of infection is so massive nature can't take care of it, disease usually does not follow. Nature will come to the rescue and wall in the tuberculosis germs.

"The earlier treatment is started in pulmonary tuberculosis the better chance the patient has to be benefited. When the late symptoms develop, indicating far-advanced disease, the chance of curing that patient has been reduced materially. In many of these far-advanced cases little can be done. It is in these cases that superstition has played so large a part. Far too many negroes still believe in the conjurer and that they have some magic power. Viz:

"I had a case of tuberculosis under my care in a family whose co-operation I could not get. Being anxious to know why they would not co-operate with me, I asked one member of the family and he said, 'Doctor, you are all right, but you just don't understand. You can't reach her case. Your kind of treatment is against her. So we decided to get you some help.' I was now eager to know who my new helper was. I asked his name. 'You don't know him,' was the reply. 'He lives out in the country and works with roots. He says that Mary has been hurt, he found the thing that someone who wanted to hurt her had planted under the front doorstep.' This type of ignorance is the greatest ally of death. Here health education in the young children will help relieve this situation.

Unfortunately, when we consider the nature and magnitude of the debt we are convinced that even unbridled response to sentiment could not possibly carry us beyond the bounds of justice. The faithful denizens of this ebony-skinned race have tilled our soil, followed our flocks, garnered our grain, cured our viands and performed all the menial tasks which insure the amenities of life. They have cooked our food, mothered our children and nursed our sick. They have colored our philosophy, sharpened our wits and mellowed our hearts; they have built our fires, turned down our beds and comfortably launched our dream-land journeys.

"Finally, climaxing the drudgery of the day, they have often transfixed us in the ethereal mystery of night with the strange melody of their spirituals. Though they have been our slaves, they have served with devotion. They have revered our loved ones and mourned our dead. I submit the following question in response to all this, Can we do less than vouchsafe to our brothers in color reasonable protection against disease, suffering and death, and the best possible chance to achieve the fullness of life?"

Savannah, Ga. Press
July 12, 1938
**SEEKING LOCATION
FOR COLORED CLINIC**
Necessary for It to Move
from Cuyler School.

A delegation of colored women appeared before Mayor Hitch today relative to a clinic conducted in the Cuyler School which must be moved to a new location as the school needs the space. They are asking for quarters in the basement of the Charity Hospital.

Mayor Hitch instructed them to appear before the meeting of Council Wednesday of next week telling them, in the meantime, discuss their problem with Alderman A. A. Morrison, chairman of Council's health committee and with Alderman Henry F. Meyer, chairman of the finance committee.

"1. The negro is conscious of his high death rate from tuberculosis and desires to help reduce it.

"2. A higher economic standard of living together with health education are the two most valuable means of reducing the tuberculosis morbidity and mortality among negroes.

"3. Well-trained negro physicians and nurses are vital needs in the control program of tuberculosis in the field, clinics and sanatoria.

"4 The negro desires to be worked with, and not for, on all these control programs.

"5. More beds in the state and county sanatoria should be provided. Let me close by quoting from the paper of Dr. Lewis J. Moorman, of Oklahoma City, Okla., on 'Science, Sense and Sentiment,' in the dark kingdom of disease.

"He said, 'We have now arrived at the point where science and sense need the weight of sentiment. Sentiment demands that we pay our debt to the world's most loyal and friendly race. For

Columbus, Ga., News Record
January 1, 1938

Colored Teachers To Take First Aid

Charles Nix, special representative of American Red Cross, will open a first aid institute for colored teachers here beginning Monday, January 3rd, at 4 o'clock at the Spencer High School auditorium. The institute will last 10 days.

Safety Follows "Clean-Up Week"

Spring clean-up week, which is an annual observance in thousands of American communities and should be in all of them, is in the offing. The week was started primarily as a beautifying movement—old shacks are torn down, vacant lots are cleaned of debris, homes are painted, grass-grown fields are cut and the harvest burned. It's amazing how little is needed in many cases to change a squalid street to one that is pleasant and charming to the eye.

Furthermore, something other than a better looking town results from a clean-up week that is joyfully and enthusiastically supported by all citizens. For a sound, thoroughly clean-up process is one of the best possible ways of getting rid of fire hazards. A town which rids itself of old, unused buildings, and which does away with litter and grass-ridden lots, becomes a far safer place in which to live and work.

Clean-up week should not stop at exteriors. As the National Board of Fire Underwriters points out, everyone should go through his home inside as well as out in search of fire dangers. A congested attic or basement, filled with ancient magazines and broken furniture and clothes that will never be used again, is the perfect starting place for a blaze. Frayed or amateurishly repaired light cords, improperly stored inflammable liquids, dirty or worn heating units—from such things as these come fires that destroy hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property and thousands of lives.

Every town should make this year's clean-up week the most thorough in its history. It's an easy job, if everyone does his bit to help. And it will pay big dividends, in beauty, safety and cash.

Urban League



The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by, and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.

According to James C. McMories, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, the following organizations participated in the National Negro Health Week: Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Southern Fire Department, The Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.; Atlanta Fire Department, Georgia Tuberculosis Association, Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Women's Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta Daily World, Bailey's Royal theater, the Harlem theater, the Lincoln theater, Big Bethel A. M. E. church, Atlanta School of Social Work, Fulton County Medical Society, Atlanta Medical Association, Georgia Department of Public Health, Ashby Street school, Johnson school, Croghan school, Ware school, Gray Street school, Younge Street school, Bell Street school, David T. Howard school, South Atlanta school, Morehouse College, Clark University, National Youth Administration, Morris Brown College, city sanitary department, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Atlanta Urban League.

The types of program rendered were addresses, sermons and motion pictures stressing protective measures and prevention of ill health, distribution of health literature and the use of posters and exhibits and news releases, parades by school children and Boy Scouts. Use of stickers on automobile windshields, clinics and home visitation.

Clean-Up Campaign: Houses and lots cleaned; surface toilets improved; flower and garden seed planted; breeding places of insects destroyed; and houses painted.

The co-operation of the city sanitary and fire departments made the program more effective.

Health pictures were shown to over 5,000; an additional three thousand were reached through speeches and sermons and approximately 15,000 homes were contacted directly through the clean-up division of the campaign.

By
JESSE O. THOMAS

Vidalia, Ga., Advance
May 26, 1938

NEGRO HEALTH DAY PROGRAM

Health Program Held for Negroes

Mt. Vernon Presents Information to Midwives

MOUNT VERNON, Ga., May 30—A Montgomery County Negro Health program, sponsored by the State Department of Health and the county unit, was given at the court house Sunday afternoon. Miss Mariana Bailey, the county health nurse, directed the exercises, attended by a crowd of Negro midwives of the county. The welcome address was delivered by Dr. Thos. W. Collier, county health physician. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Hugh Bickerstaff of Atlanta. Response in behalf of the Negro people was made by Elizabeth Robinson, educational supervisor of Negro schools. Short talks were made by L. C. Underwood of Mount Vernon, Harvie Kent, county school commissioner of Wheeler county, and Horace B. Folson, veteran newspaper man of Mount Vernon.

Health Rally For Negroes of Section Set For May 29th

A Health Rally for the Negroes of this locality is scheduled for Montezuma on May 29th. The time has been set for three o'clock in the afternoon, and Mrs. Beulah Daniel, state health nurse for this district, will be in charge.

Sara Dean, who heads the local organization, has put forth her best efforts to make the event a success.

Dr. Ross Brown of Atlanta will be the main speaker on this occasion, but there will be other physicians present who will also speak. A more complete program of events will be carried in the Georgian next week.

At Mt. Vernon, on Sunday afternoon May 29, at 4 o'clock in the court house will be held a program to demonstrate the health work which has been done among the negro people of Montgomery county. The program will consist of songs, group singing, moving pictures and talks by the local physicians, the Commissioner of Health and a representative of the State Board of Health from Atlanta. Miss Nolan, the county Health nurse who has worked very hard with the colored midwives of the county promotes a most interesting and entertaining time for all who attend. A most cordial invitation is extended by the personnel of the Health Unit to all the white and colored people of Montgomery and surrounding counties who are interested in the health and welfare of colored people.

Health Meeting For Negroes To Be Held Sunday

A health education program for colored people will be held at Cedar Hill Baptist church next Sunday afternoon, May 24th, according to announcement this week. The program will begin at 2 o'clock under the sponsorship of the State Department of Public Health in cooperation with local organizations.

Local physicians, white and colored, ministers and educators will take part on the program with Floyd Payne, assistant director of county work with the state department, as principal speaker.

Every interested citizen in the city and county is urged to attend and support this worthwhile meet-

ing. Similar programs will be planned for July and October if this first meeting proves a success.

GROUP TO MAP WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

Atlanta Body's Directors To
Meet Thursday.

Directors of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association will hold their first fall meeting at 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon at the association's headquarters, 286 Forrest avenue, N. E., according to announcement by Charles E. Shepard, president.

The association, which serves Fulton and DeKalb counties, conducts a year-round educational, medical and nursing program, financed largely by receipts from Christmas seals. Mr. Shepard urged all members of the board to attend the meeting, when a review of summer work and an outline of new fall activities will be made.

Officers, in addition to Mr. Shepard, include Miss Marion Woodward, first vice president; J. L. Edwards, second vice president; Dr. Elizabeth Broach, third vice president; Lewis D. Sharp, treasurer; Miss Mary Dickinson, executive secretary; Dr. T. I. Willingham, chairman of the medical staff, and Forrester B. Washington, president of the negro branch.

Board of Health Launches Health Education Program

First of Series of Eight Conferences on Health Problems to Be
Held at Hephzibah Next Week; Authorities

to Address Meetings
are:

Launching an adult health education program, the first of a series of eight conferences on health problems will be held at Hephzibah next Thursday night at 3 o'clock in the school auditorium. Directed by the advisory committee on adult health education and made possible through cooperation of the Department of Health, the Board of Education and the State Board of Health, the series of conferences are designed to present to laymen the problems of health in this community and solutions to the problems.

Each program will consist of a general discussion of the particular disease or health problem that is scheduled for the meeting by an authority on the particular subject under consideration. September 29 and 30, General Sanitation by Dr. E. R. Sanderson and Miss Fannie B. Shaw; October 13 and 14, Typhus Fever, Dr. Sanderson and Roy Boston. October 21 and 28, Tuberculosis, Dr. Lucius Todd and L. L. Young; November 10 and 11, Safety, Lon Sullivan, director of safety education in Georgia, and Fritz Thompson, state Red Cross organizer. December 1 and 2, Maternal and Infant Hygiene, Dr. Hugh Bickerstaff and Dr. Joseph Akerman; December 15 and 16, Venereal Diseases, Dr. Ross Brown, Dr. John Brittingham and Dr. Sanderson, and January 5 and 6, Nutrition and Dental Health, Miss Annie Taylor, Dr. R. E. Anderson, Miss Melba Sparks and Miss Matthews of the Georgia Extension service.

MOVING PICTURES

At some of the conferences moving pictures will be shown, and literature will be distributed. Following the lecture persons attending will be given an opportunity to ask any questions they may want answered and one of the group leading the conference will answer them. The conferences are an experiment in Richmond county and have been instituted in an effort to develop a more intelligent approach to health problems in Richmond county. They have been arranged entirely for adults, since children are given health education in the public schools.

Malaria will be considered at the first meeting. John M. Henderson associate engineer with the state department of malaria investigation will show a 45 minute film on malaria.

Dr. Justin Andrews, director of malaria investigation in Georgia, will discuss the problem and W. A. Legwen, Richmond county sanitary engineer, will outline the local malaria control program.

Literature from the Metropolitan Insurance company and the state health department will be distributed.

Mr. Henderson will lead the general discussion that will follow the program.

PROGRAM FOR NEGROES

The same program will be repeated for Negroes at the Charles T. Walker auditorium Friday night.

While the film is available for use in Richmond county it will be shown in as many public schools as possible.

Other dates for conferences and the subjects that will be discussed

Health - 1938

Vienna, Ga., News
August 4, 1938

Negro Health Meet Is Well Attended

The meeting held Sunday afternoon at the Vienna High and Industrial school for the purpose of discussing health problems among the Negroes was attended by a large and representative gathering of colored citizens from over the entire county. The meeting was arranged by Mrs. Beulah H. Daniels, of Macon, district nurse, who presided over the program.

Principal speakers were Meredith H. Thompson, assistant division engineer and one of his helpers, who addressed the gathering on sanitation, their messages being forceful and filled with practical suggestions for preventive measures against many diseases caused by lack of proper sanitary conditions.

Other speakers on the program were Mrs. J. J. Morgan, Mrs. Henry Howell and Mrs. W. E. Griffin, who made short talks on inter-racial relationships. Mrs. Daniel spoke on tuberculosis control and Mrs. E. C. Taylor represented the cancer control committee.

Mrs. Daniel conducted a clinic for midwives which was attended by about fifteen women from over the county. She announced that other health clinics would be held in the county in September, and urged everyone to avail themselves of the opportunities offered by these clinics.

Cordelia, Ga. Dispatch
August 25, 1938

Colored Clinics At Gillespie Are Well Attended

Colored pre-natal and well baby clinics are held every Monday afternoon after the first Sunday of every month at the Gillespie Hospital. Large attendance is noted at each clinic.

These clinics are held for the purpose of making physical examinations

for detecting defects early. When the defects are found, the parents are urged to carry the child to the family physician and have them corrected.

White clinics are held every first Wednesday of the month at the O'Neil school from 3:30 to 4:30.

At these clinics, mothers are instructed in the proper feeding of their babies.

Dr. Edward Armstrong, county health officer and his assistant, Miss Annie Maude Barrett attend these clinics.

Athens, Ga. Banner-Herald
October 13, 1938

Free Colored Children's Clinic To Be Held Friday At Payne Building

A free clinic for colored children unable to pay, will be held Friday afternoon in the Payne building on Washington street by Dr. Andrew M. Jones, well known colored physician.

Hours for the clinic are from 4 to 6 o'clock and only children under ten years old are to be examined. Each must be accompanied by parent or some older member of the family.

Ga. Listed For Health Study

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—A study of health services, with emphasis on tuberculosis and syphilis, will be made this fall in 12 Negro colleges in eight states by Dr. Paul B. Cornely, director of Student Health Service of Howard university, Washington, D. C., who has been announced by Dean Numa Adams.

The study is being sponsored by the National Tuberculosis association and the American Social Hygiene association and is believed by medical authorities to be the first joint survey of its kind ever undertaken among Negro college stu-

dents. Last winter, the National Tuberculosis association sponsored a survey of the health and medical programs of Negro colleges in ten states by Dr. Cornely, who concentrated particularly on tuberculosis.

It is hoped that as a result of Dr. Cornely's survey a program will be set in motion to reach ultimately about 40,000 Negro students. Health authorities believe that many of these students eventually will become teachers and will, therefore, carry into their future profession and to their future students up-to-the-minute information on these vital health problems.

Dr. Cornely's itinerary will take him to Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia. His first step will be at Stowe Teachers college in St. Louis and his survey will be concluded at the Georgia State Industrial college, Savannah. Cooperating with Dr. Cornely in his survey will be the tuberculosis associations, social hygiene groups, health officers and educators in the states visited.

Dr. Cornely has had wide experience in the field of student and public health. He is editor of "The College Health Review," monthly publication of the Howard University School of Medicine.

Montezuma, Ga., Georgian
October 27, 1938

Health Work Among Negro Children

On Sunday, Oct. 30, there will be held a health rally at the auditorium of the Negro High School, at 2:30 in the afternoon.

All white friends who are interested in this movement are cordially invited to be present and hear an address given by Dr. Walter H. Maddux of the U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Maddux, pediatrician, is now in Georgia to work with the Georgia Department of Public Health and the Negro Physicians of Georgia in furthering child health among the Negro children of the State.

Dr. Maddux graduated from Rush Medical College in 1922, served his internship at Kansas City General Hospital No. 2, engaged in general practice and pediatrics in Kansas

City until 1929. He did post-graduate work at the University of Chicago and the Provident Hospital Chicago from 1930-1935. He has lately been connected with the Mississippi and Alabama State departments of health.

We feel sure that Dr. Maddux's work in Georgia will be of great and lasting benefit.

The meeting at the Negro auditorium on Sunday afternoon will be sponsored by the Association of Midwives of Macon County under the supervision of Mrs. Beulah R. Daniel of the State Department of Health and Child-Welfare.

Doctor Says Cash Needed To Stop Needless Deaths

Harrold Tells Group Better
Medical Care Would Re-
duce Fatality Rate

Stressing the "crying need" for adequate medical care among poor sick in the city and county members of a citizens committee for increased hospital facilities brought their case before representative local groups here last night.

Dr. C. C. Harrold, chairman of the joint committee of doctors, ministers and Negroes in Macon and Bibb county, opened the discussion by pointing to the hospitalization problem created by lack of money appropriation.

"We have poor people who suffer and die because the city and county do not provide sufficient funds," Dr. Harrold said. "Our one real objective is to see that these poor people get relief."

The physician was frank in his attack on an editorial writer for The Telegraph, who in an article yesterday on the distribution of the Macon water board's surplus revenue, listed the Macon hospital commission among the "gimmie boys" and hinted that local doctors were asking money to launch a system of socialized medicine.

Inferences Resented

"I resent all the inferences against the commission and the medical society and calling them 'daughters of the horse-leech,'" Dr. Harrold observed.

Regarding a program of socialized medicine with surplus water board earnings, Dr. Harrold said he was inclined to doubt whether the writer had ever studied the cost of maintaining socialized medicine.

"More than that," the physician added, "Macon doctors have gone on record as opposed to socialized medicine."

Dr. Harrold and others told of the crowded facilities of the Macon hospital, emphasizing the fact that where the city needs at least 200 "free" beds, only 118 are available and only 80 of them being maintained with present city appropriations.

It was pointed out that of 40,000 Bibb county people unable to pay for hospital treatment 28,000 are Negroes, resulting in an extremely overcrowded condition in the Negro section of the local institution.

Negroes Ask For Aid

Reopening a proposal to establish a separate Negro hospital, managed and staffed by Negroes, local representatives of the race spoke fervently for action on that score.

"We are asking that you allow us to assume full responsibility for our own sick," said the Rev. D. L. T. Robinson, pastor of Steward Chapel church, "not only for the comfort of the patients, but also as an opportunity for our doctors and nurses to develop."

Dr. C. W. Dyer, Negro physician here, cited a number of cases in the South where Negroes are successfully running their own hospitals and urged that "we be given a chance to show we are able to do it here."

Noting that the double overhead

expense of providing for two distinct institutions would be uneconomical. Dr. O. H. Weaver, staff physician at the Macon hospital, said he would advocate building on and enlarging the present plant.

Dr. Weaver said prospects for a large hospital in Macon built through federal funds was a good idea to consider, but asked that attention be given the immediate problem in hand, the need of the Macon hospital for increased facilities.

Children Turned Away

In a special plea for a children's ward, Dr. C. L. Ridley, superintendent of the Macon hospital said there are only 18 beds for white children and six for Negroes and no adequate space for isolating children with contagious diseases.

"Nothing has been more painful in my capacity as superintendent than having to turn away sick children of this county when they come with urgent need for hospital care," he remarked.

"The government has agreed to give \$20,000 toward such a children's department if the city will raise \$15,000," Dr. Ridley continued. "It seems to me that \$15,000 is as little as could be asked from a city of this size for such a need."

Wallace Miller, chairman of the hospital commission recalled that arrangement had been made with the local water board two years ago to use \$20,000 of its surplus funds to provide for a children's ward.

"We've been paid the \$20,000 for two years, but there is still no children's ward," he said, "because it would take \$20,000 annually to maintain such an addition and our appropriation is too small to consider it."

Mr. Miller revealed that Bibb county since 1933 has never levied taxes up to the total amount authorized for allocation to the Macon hospital. He noted that 12 years ago the county was paying the hospital \$20,000 more annually than at present, nullifying the water board's payment.

The former mayor recalled that shortly before the proposed city charter amendment to allow the water board's surplus to go entirely to the payment of city debts was drawn, he and Mayor Charles Bowden had discussed the matter and agreed that 60 per cent of the board's funds should go to the city and 40 per cent to the hospital.

Dr. Harrold declared that allocation of the water board's surplus was in no sense a gift, as interpreted from The Telegraph editorial.

"It is simply a matter of returning to the people funds already paid over and above the cost of water," he explained. "The money doesn't belong to the board. The city owns the plant and citizens are entitled to its dividends."

Dr. Harrold mentioned the fact that 40 doctors in Bibb county donate

their services to charity work to an approximate value of \$300,000 annually.

"The term 'leech' should not be applied to them," he added.

Dr. Harrold praised the hospital commission, saying he knew of no other group in the history of Macon which has worked harder for the city without pay.

In comment later, Dr. Ridley referred to the editorial writer's demand for a cut in water bills and said he would ask him which is more evidence of being a leech, trying to raise money to help the poor sick or insisting on saving a few cents from water bills.

H. W. Pittman, mayor pro-tem, presided at the meeting in the courthouse and others speaking included the Rev. Louis H. Wright, pastor of Tattnall Square Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga. Georgian

December 4, 1938

Decatur, DeKalb Studying War on Social Diseases

A mass meeting of civic associations, churches, health department and the P.-T. A. of Decatur and DeKalb County will be held at the Courthouse in Decatur on the evening of December 13, to discuss the need of adequate facilities for treating social diseases.

This was proposed by Vernor Frank, city commissioner, at the forum meeting sponsored Thursday by Decatur and DeKalb County P.-T. A. councils.

Mayor Scott Candler told of the need of an enlarged clinic for control and treatment of such diseases, for white people and negroes.

He stated the City of Decatur is already co-operating, but added an enlarged clinic such as proposed, would necessitate an increased tax rate.

Dr. J. R. Evans, DeKalb health commissioner, spoke on "Our Local Situation—What is Needed."

It was brought out by Mrs. W. R. Williamson, president of the Decatur P.-T. A. council, that through Mrs. Hansford Sams, Dr. Homer Allen and the mission work of the Decatur Presbyterian

Church, the clinic for negroes was started 10 years ago and still is being carried on through volunteer services with a monthly appropriation of \$50. Of this amount, Decatur pays \$40. Mrs. William-

son pointed out that 4,720 cases have been treated there this year

and made a plea for a clinic for white people.

The City of Decatur has agreed to pay rent up to \$30 per month in addition to its present appropriation, for a suitable building for a clinic, it was said, if services can be made available to both white and negro patients.

The state pays for services of a doctor, furnishes drugs for treatment and will furnish further assistance in an expanded program to include white people, it was explained, but DeKalb County must furnish the nurse.

Dr. J. Ross Brown, of the State Department of Health, and Dr. Ralph Wagner, of Emory University, also spoke.

Mrs. E. E. Carter, president of DeKalb council; Mrs. Earnest Key, president of the County Presidents' Club; Mrs. G. S. Smith and Mrs. Charles Mashburn, assisted Mrs. Williamson in planning the forum.

Health - 1938

Illinois.

Baby Health Contest Opens

Several hundred interested mothers are waiting for the opening of the Annual Baby Health Contest sponsored by the Health Education Council of Chicago. Application for entries in this contest are being filed with the Baby Health committee under Dr. Herbert Turner's supervision at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A. Babies from 6 months to 3 years are eligible to enter the contest.

The South Central District will hold its clinic on Friday and Saturday, April 15 and 16, from 9 a. m. to noon, at the Wabash Avenue Department Y. M. C. A. Registration for this clinic will close Tuesday, April 12.

Bastrop, La. Enterprise
February 3, 1938

NEGRO CLINIC TO OPEN HERE

The negro population of Bastrop has an opportunity this week to join the battle against the social diseases. A clinic, which began Monday, is being held at the C. M. E. church on the Bastrop-Monroe highway.

Competent examinations and diagnosis is being given free to those unemployed. A small fee to cover registration, needles and mailing is the only cost to those employed. The clinic will close Friday.

Splendid cooperation is being given those in charge. The church is being used as a clinic where blood tests and examination are given. Those in charge are H. S. Barbour, secretary and technician; O. V. Cooper and J. A. Jamison, all negro doctors. Cooper is a local physician and Jamison is from New York City, the only negro physician to serve in the National Baseball League as medical director and trainer, serving nine years under the late John McGraw, manager of the New York giants.

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
March 25, 1938

NEGROES TO PUSH HEALTH PROJECTS

WPA Aid Will Be Sought, Association Decides at Meeting

Decision to sponsor two activities to further a proposed works progress administration health project among negroes was made Thursday night at a meeting of the Negro Health Association at the Public Service auditorium.

Desiring to lift the burden of meeting the entire sponsor's share from the city board of health, the association will conduct a citywide popularity contest among negroes and will sell health buttons, Kermit A. Parker, chairman of the association, said.

Dr. George S. Brown, chief of the Orleans Tuberculosis hospital and of the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League clinic, addressed the meeting on "Tuberculosis." Dr. Brown labeled as an "economic asset a project such as that which you have outlined."

Under the proposed setup, the health association will sponsor health programs in all negro schools, churches and colleges, will disseminate proper health literature to all negroes, present motion pictures pertaining to health promotion and improved sanitation and will teach first aid, the chairman stated.

It also will provide in its program, if possible, an agency for out-of-town negroes unable to take care of themselves, according to Parker.

New Orleans, La. Times-Picayune
December 13, 1938

TELLS OF BATTLE TO HALT INROADS OF TUBERCULOSIS

New York Physician, Here, Outlines 'Sore Spots' in Health Fight

Dr. H. E. Kleinschmidt of New York, who co-ordinates the roles of physician and motion picture director in the interests of public health work, spoke with concern here Monday night of the "three sore spots" in the nation's fight against tuberculosis.

Director of health education for the National Tuberculosis Association, Dr. Kleinschmidt spent the day Monday in and around Napoleonville supervising the "shooting" of scenes that will be used in a two-reel educational motion picture.

"Education," Dr. Kleinschmidt said, "has been the keynote of the fight against tuberculosis since the movement was started 35 years ago. It is absolutely essential and we find that motion pictures are a most helpful aid in the education of the public."

Lists 'Sore Spots'

The first "sore spot" of which Dr. Kleinschmidt spoke was the negro race. The death rate among negroes is three times as high as in any other group, he said, and since most of the negro population is in the South it presents a problem peculiar to this section.

The second "sore spot," Dr.

Kleinschmidt said, was the unskilled labor group. The death rate in this class, he pointed out, is four times as high as in the "white-collar" group, "a reflection of the standards of living, the same as in the case of the negroes."

The third "sore spot" Dr. Kleinschmidt called the age group between 15 and 25 years. The prevalence in this group is high, he said, because of "the stress of adolescence," long hours of work and study, child bearing, and "burning the candle at both ends."

Early Diagnosis Needed

"The main problem confronting those interested in the fight against tuberculosis," Dr. Kleinschmidt said, "is finding cases and caring for them. It is easy to find advanced cases. Our aim is to find cases in the early stages even before symptoms are evident. This we can do by tuberculin tests and X-rays."

Dr. Kleinschmidt said that tuberculosis, which once resulted in more fatalities than any other disease, is now seventh on the "death list." The death rate from tuberculosis has been cut two-thirds in the last 25 years and in half in the last 10 years.

New Orleans has the third highest death rate from tuberculosis among cities in the United States, Dr. Kleinschmidt said, and Louisiana holds a similar position among the 48 states.

"To fight tuberculosis effectively," Dr. Kleinschmidt said, "cases must be hospitalized. There is always a higher death rate in areas where there is a shortage of hospital beds. Once in a hospital the best cure is rest, along with good food and plenty of sunshine."

Dr. Kleinschmidt will be here another day or two completing the motion picture, which will show the progress of the work for tuberculosis control.

The "shots" being made in Louisiana are of the work done by the "tuberculosis trailer" of the state board of health, which travels throughout the parishes caring for patients.

Health - 1938

Mississippi.

Greenville, Miss. Democrat Times
July 8, 1938

FIRST AID CLASSES FOR COLORED TO BE RED CROSS PROJECT

Dr. L. DeLaine to Give Instruction at
Revel's Memorial M. E. Church Each
Thursday Evening.

A class in First Aid will be taught by Dr. DeLaine at Revel's Memorial M. E. Church each Thursday night, beginning at nine o'clock and closing promptly at ten. The class is financed by the American Red Cross. Mrs. Edna Bell Spencer is Executive Secretary of the Washington County Chapter and is hoping these classes will be well attended. It was through her efforts that a course was given a group at Arcola in Home Hygiene recently when 22 in that town were awarded certificates.

We hope that this class will enroll as many as 25 members who will attend regularly and perhaps receive certificates. Visitors will be welcomed at all times.

The course will perhaps run twelve meetings at the same time and place. Please come with us and learn First Aid.

Rev. J. M. Walton, Pastor,
Mary Lee Jones, Secty.
Greenville, Miss. Democrat Times
September 22, 1938

NEGRO DENTAL CLINIC

A dental clinic is being held for Negro teachers and leaders in an effort to stimulate interest in oral hygiene, Conoleta Gant, dental hygienist, said today.

The clinic opened today and will be in progress through Thursday, Sept. 29 at the office of the Home Demonstration Agent, 1410 Alexander St. Hours from 8:30 a. m. until 5 p. m.

This Is A.K.A.'s Fifth Summer In The Delta Carrying Health, Hope

For the fifth summer, Alpha Kappa Alpha women are carrying health and hope to the underprivileged Negroes of the Mississippi Delta. The personnel this year, under the direction of Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee of Washington, D. C., includes Miss Margaret Davis Bowen, national president of the sorority, of New Orleans; Mrs. Edna Over Gray, nation-

al Secretary, of Baltimore, Md. Miss Ida Jackson, originator of the project and former national president, and Dr. Mary Williams, Public Health director of Tuskegee Ala.; Dr. Mary Wright, dentist, of Boston, Mass.; Miss Melya Price and Miss Portia Nickens, from New York; Miss Marjorie Holman of Washington, D. C.; Miss S. M. Nelson of California; Mrs. Mae Rhodes of New Orleans and Miss Idabelle Yeiser of Philadelphia.

Clinics are conducted throughout Bolivar County and in a short space of time these skilled volunteer workers can transform a dilapidated rural school or crudely constructed church into a workable clinic. A typical day's schedule consists of loading the cars with supplies and leaving the Mound Bayou headquarters at 8 a. m. for the settlement where the clinic is to be held, unpacking the cars and setting up the clinic.

Each patient is first interviewed, weighed, measured and given a blood test. Children are inoculated against diphtheria and smallpox. Teeth are examined and extractions made when necessary. The project workers are supplying needy cases with cod-liver oil, milk of magnesia, powdered milk for babies, powdered spinach, tooth brushes and toothpaste for children, and many other valuable aids to health, in addition to lectures and health literature.

In spite of the intense heat the workers stay until the last patient has left the clinic, sometimes administering to as many as 300 a day. The project has the cooperation of both the county and the State Health Supervisors and it is gratifying to note the good effects it is having.

Jackson, Miss. News
October 20, 1938

NEGRO TUBERCULAR WAR

Tuberculosis is a dread disease that has no respect for age, color or condition in life. It strikes the high and the low and the only weapon against it is eternal vigilance.

In the Tuberculosis Sanatorium near Magee there are scores of patients whose infection can be directly traced to negro servants who carried it into the home.

A campaign has been launched for a more active war against tuberculosis among the negroes of Mississippi and it deserves all possible aid and encouragement.

The state board of health has given the movement its active support, and the objective is to raise \$7,500. On the night of November 8th a chorus of 400 negro voices will present a program of "Songs of the Soul." The singers have been carefully chosen and it will be in every way a notable musical event, well worth much more than the price of admission.

The auditorium ought to be crowded for the occasion. Each dollar received will be a bullet fired at a deadly disease.

Report Cites High TB Death Rate of New York's Negroes

HARLEM HAS HIGHEST T.B. DEATH RATE
NEW YORK.—In New York the chances of colored people dying of tuberculosis is double that in any other part of the country, according to the quarterly bulletin issued by John L. Rice, health commissioner.

Alarming Figures Show Nearly Three Times More Die Here of Lung Disease Than the Average for the Nation

The high death rate due to tuberculosis among Negroes living in New York City was emphasized yesterday in the quarterly bulletin issued by the Health Commissioner, John L. Rice.

The horrifying rate of Negro mortality in tuberculosis cases was illustrated by comparative figures for all parts of the country. In 1935, more than half of the Negro deaths due to tuberculosis occurred in New York City, whose mortality figure for that year was 306, whereas in all the rest of the country the average was 132.

In 1936, the report states, the Negro tuberculosis death rate in Atlanta, Georgia, was 169, as compared to 309 for New York City.

HEALTH PLAN LAUNCHED

A pneumonia control program, instituted recently by the Health Department, is getting well under way, according to the quarterly bulletin, which reports that improvement in supplies of sera and the education of physician in the diagnosis of types of pneumonia has improved tremendously. The Department of Health announces demonstrations and lectures on the treatment of pneumonia cases to be given in cooperation with the medical societies of Greater New York.

A third important announcement made by the Department of Health this quarter was the appointment by Mayor LaGuardia of a Commission for the Study of Crippled Children. The Commission is comprised of representatives of various medical, nursing, social

AID CHILDREN

The commission, which has its headquarters at the Lower West Side Health Center, 303 Ninth Avenue, has for its chairman Dr. Philip M. Wilson, surgeon in chief of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled.

In connection with the study of Crippled Children, the Health Department has undertaken to register all crippled persons under 21 years of age.

The purpose of the Commission's investigation is to make a comprehensive survey of the existing facilities and to make known previously unavailable information about the numbers and location of crippled children, causes of infirmity, the care required by such children, and the cost of that care.

Based on the findings of this Commission, recommendations for a well-coordinated health program will be made.

PHYSICIANS TO ATTEMPT COOPERATIVE MEDICINE

When the organization of the Cooperative Health Association of New York is completed and announced in October, New York City will see the first attempt of physicians and surgeons to group themselves together to serve the community under a plan of cooperative medicine.

According to a statement of the Fishbein its irrepressible mouthpiece, the New York State Medical Society and the County Medical Societies are marshalling their forces for a showdown when the cooperative opens up for business.

Under Plan A, the rate will be 16 per year for one person; \$28 for man and wife, and \$12 for each additional member of the household, for which they will receive regular medical care in the office and home including various tests and X-rays.

Under Plan B, the individual will be requested to pay \$24 a year; \$44 for man and wife, and \$20 for each additional member of the family. Medical care will include surgical and maternity care.

Member-patients will have a choice of physicians taken from a panel of doctors who are associated with the cooperative enterprise, and under both plans members of the cooperative would be expected to become members of the Association of Medical Cooperatives, a sister organization, at \$2 a year additional.

Dr. Kingsley Roberts, director of the National Bureau of Medical Cooperatives, is medical director of the new organization, and Winslow Carlton, son of Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph and Cable Company, is the executive secretary.

While no opposition to the new group has been announced, it is known that the American Medi-

Social Diseases Kill Fewest

NEW YORK.—A five-year study of colored mortality statistics under the auspices of the United Mutual Benefit Association, proved conclusively that social and communicable disease are not dominant causes of colored deaths as stated by white companies.

Official autopsy records showed that gonorrhea which is generally believed to be a powerful agent in the promotion of other diseases, was practically last in a long list of such contributing factors when viewed from a colored standpoint.

The study, directed by Hawthorne E. Lee, superintendent of agents for United Mutual, covered 500 cases.

It was found that in New York State leading causes of colored demise ranked in the order: Heart disease, pneumonia, cancer, kidney, circulatory system, tuberculosis, accidental, cerebral hemorrhage diabetes and social diseases.

Why Negroes Die



HAWTHORNE E. LEE

Whose study of 500 Negro deaths made over a 5-year period proved conclusively that (at least in New York) social and communicable diseases do not lead the list as contributing factors in the deaths of Negroes.

Five-Year Study Of Negro Mortality Figures Revealing

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Adverse mortality statistics compiled and released by white insurance companies about the Negro are given the lie by a five-year study of Negro mortality statistics completed last week by Hawthorne E. Lee, superin-

tendent of agents for the United Mutual Benefit Association, a Negro-owned insurance company operating under a New York charter. Lee, a graduate of Morehouse College and Atlanta University, showed conclusively in his sur-

vey that social and communicable diseases are not among the dominant causes of Negro deaths, as frequently stated by white companies. Social diseases were practically last in a long list.

It was found that in New York State, during the 5-

year period beginning in 1933, the leading causes of Negro deaths ranked in the following order: Heart disease, pneumonia, cancer, diseases of the kidneys, diseases of the circulatory system, tuberculosis, accidental deaths, cerebral hemorrhage, diabetes and social diseases.

Health - 1938

New York

Harlem Has Highest T. B. Death Rate

NEW YORK — In New York the chances of Negroes dying of tuberculosis is double that of any other part of the country, according to the quarterly bulletin issued by Health Commissioner John L. Rice.

The shocking rate of Negro mortality in tuberculosis cases was illustrated by comparative figures for all parts of the country. In 1935 more than half of the Negro deaths due to tuberculosis occurred in New York City, whose mortality figure for that year was 306, whereas in all the rest of the

T. B. Deaths 6 Times Greater In Harlem Than In Other Sections Of New York City Survey Shows

When six Negroes in Harlem die of tuberculosis, only one person else where in the five boroughs dies of the dreaded affliction. When two Harlem Negroes suffer with "T. B." die, only one dies of the dangerous ailment in the United States.

These are only a few reasons why there should be a tuberculosis hospital in upper Manhattan, the Harlem tuberculosis and Health Committee, an outstanding group of medical and laymen citizens, announced this week in its agitation for the proposed establishment.

Its full survey and recommendations on the hard-to-cure disease reported: The death rate for the borough of Manhattan is twice the death rate for the entire city. During the first eight months of 1938, according to reports of the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the Department of Health, the death rate per 100,000 for the city was 53; for Manhattan, 107; for Richmond, 34; Queens, 35.6; Bronx, 37.3; Brooklyn, 39.4.

The cases and deaths from tuberculosis in Manhattan present a problem of hospitalization that is inadequately met. The Health Department of the City of New York has stated that at least 5,000 more beds are needed for the city.

Harlem Area Acute
The borough problem of Manhattan is most acute in upper Manhattan, especially in the Harlem area. On July 1, 1938, according to the Bureau of Tuberculosis, there were in Central Harlem 2,106 known cases of tuberculosis and, in other adjacent uptown districts, 2,740, making a total of 4,846 cases in upper Manhattan, a portion of which only are at present in hospitals. This is approximately half the total Manhattan cases and one-quarter the cases registered for the city.

On September 1, 1938, of the 19,651 tuberculosis cases registered for the city of New York, 8,205 were in Manhattan, showing that the greater part of the tuberculosis problem in New York City is in the borough of Manhattan.

Lack Hospital Facilities
It is impossible to obtain hospital care for all the cases of tuberculosis found by the Health Department in case-finding surveys. Approximately

520 of the tuberculosis cases found in a recent case-finding survey in lower Harlem could not be hospitalized. Most of these were early cases with the best chance for cure if they had prompt care instead they continue as centers of infection and progressive illness.

It is much cheaper to care for the minimal case than for the advanced case. Without prompt hospitalization many cases go on to the advanced stage which eventually means greater cost to the city.

Negroes who make up a large proportion of the population in Central Harlem have a death rate in New York City of 321 per 100,000—six times that of the city as a whole and twice that of the colored for the entire United States. They furnish 25 per cent of the tuberculosis mortality of the city.

In addition to providing care for the sick, a tuberculosis hospital in upper Manhattan will provide opportunities for the direct experience of local physicians in the hospital care of tuberculosis patients.

Disease Preventative
It would exert a powerful influence in disease prevention and community education where it is most needed.

A tuberculosis hospital nearer to the homes of so large a number of patients will save carfare and time to hundreds of needy relatives who now find it very difficult to visit patients in outlying hospitals. These relatives work long hours and earn small amounts; many are on relief. They need all their money to maintain the health of other members of the family who, also, have been exposed to tuberculosis.

One of the most important factors in the cure of tuberculosis is maintaining the morale of the patients and the close family ties that encourage the patient during the long months of slow convalescence. Many patients leave the hospitals before their cure is completed resulting in waste in the investment in their care. To cut this down to a minimum, which will be made possible by locating at least one tuberculosis hospital near their homes, will thus be an eventual great saving to the city.

The hospital would serve all groups.

Health - 1938

North Carolina

Red Springs, N. C., Children-News
August 19, 1938

Clinic For Negroes

Held Twice Weekly

A clinic co-operating with The Medico-Dental Extension Service will be conducted at Red Springs for Negroes in this section.

The purpose of this work is to deal with health problems among Negroes, making it possible for all registrants to receive a general physical examination and medical and dental treatment; and also to provide for instruction in preventing measures against disease with special reference to blood and skin diseases, and to arrange for the conducting of special clinics pertaining to diseases of children; eye, ear, nose and throat; heart and lungs, bones and joints (orthopedic diseases) and dental work.

A further purpose will be to arrange for a follow-up of cases in a way as to determine the health status of the homes from which the patients come and to aid in the important task of preserving the health of the people not only by preventing diseases but by preventing serious turns and complications in diseases that have been contracted.

The object is to employ treatment and to give advice to a large number of people, many of whom are unable to pay for medical attention; and to aid in disseminating knowledge among Negroes concerning specific infections and contagious diseases, and to render such individual instructions as will enable them to protect their own health and safeguard the health of those with whom they come in contact, consequently lessening the prevalence of these infections and contagious diseases thereby preventing much suffering, loss of time and money.

The clinic will be under the control of an Advisory Board and Administrative Staff.

A registration fee of 50 cents will be charged. Those seeking medical or dental examinations at the clinic and are not able to pay the registration fee and 25 cents for each subsequent visit to the clinic will be granted a card admitting them, provided they present a written request for this service from one of the following organizations: County Health Department, American Red Cross Society, Salvation Army, American Legion, and other local organizations.

Patients admitted to the clinic and are able to pay for medical service will not be accorded charity consideration, but will be required to pay the regular fees for service received and may receive service from the staff and consultants to the staff by appointment.

The Clinic will not provide for a dispensary. Blood treatment will be given at the clinic on part pay basis.

Hours for clinic will be from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Days and hours for special examinations, operations and dental work will be designated and appointment made by Registrar at the clinic.

Location: The John Williams house on old Maxton Road, Edenton, N. C. 4-11
September 29

Negroes Lead In Birth And Death Rate In Chowan

Figures Furnished By Local Board of Health

FOR 12 MONTHS

169 White Children Born

As Against 144 Negroes

Vital statistics being centralized in the local Bertie-Chowan Board of Health office show that during the past twelve months the preponderance of the deaths and births per 1,000 of population in Chowan County have been with the Negro race. The mortality figures as thus collated indicate that members of this race have been dying at a rate of 5 per 1,000 more than has been noticed with whites, and that Negro children have been born at a rate of 2 per 1,000 more than is so with white families.

Heretofore, the county's vital statistics, as these computations are called, have been turned in to the register of deeds' office by various constituted authorities throughout the county. It has seldom been possible, however, to get the aggregate figures for a stated term, or at least has not been done, but under the new system of centralizing the statistics in the board of health offices a noticeable change has been apparent in this respect.

There have been 169 white births and 50 white deaths during the past year, with Negro births totaling 144 and Negro deaths 66.

The birth and death rate for each race has been based on the white and Negro populations in the county, the birth rate per 1,000 of whites being set at 27.4 and that of Negroes per 1,000 of Negro population at 29.9.

In the same manner the death rate for whites for the year is placed at 8.11, and that for Negroes 13.6.

Roxboro, N. C. Courier
October 8, 1938

Negro Physician To Head Program

Dr. Walter Hughes To Conduct Educational Program On Venereal Disease Control

Dr. Walter Hughes, negro physician, has been lent the district health department to conduct an educational program among his own race for the control of venereal diseases, Dr. A. L. Allen said Friday afternoon.

Dr. Hughes' work, Dr. Allen add-

ed, will consist mainly of lectures before school groups, negro civic organization and contact with leading negro citizens of the community.

He arrived here Thursday and will remain throughout the month, Dr. Allen said.

Dr. Hughes is connected with the State Board of Health and is conducting similar educational programs throughout the state among the negro population.

Elizabeth City, N. C. Advance
October 31, 1938

Negro Association To Meet Tuesday

Pre-natal and Baby Clinic To Be Sponsored; School Children Are Fed

Negro leaders of the community are scheduled to gather Tuesday night at their community center on Cale street for their monthly meeting of the Pasquotank Health and Civic Association, announced Dr. E. L. Hoffler, president of the organization today.

"During the past few years the colored people of the city and county, working through this association, have endeavored to improve the health, social and economic conditions of the community by instituting health clinics and providing recreation for the boys and girls," said Dr. Hoffler.

The association is now sponsoring a girl's art and social club with 65 members, a boy's recreation club with 75 members, and a woman's art club which is teaching colored women to become better housekeepers.

The project of feeding the indigent undernourished school children has already begun. A nucleus of a public library and reading room has been started. Ways and means of getting school buses for the rural schools of the county are being worked out.

"As soon as repairs can be made on the Cale street property the city school board trustees have been generous enough to let us use, we will start our pre-natal and baby clinic," said Dr. Hoffler.

"A committee is studying plans to improve the quality of labor in industrial and domestic employment.

To carry on this work we must

continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all the people. We are especially grateful for the help and cooperation given our movement by the city, county and school officials."

As president Dr. Hoffler urged all who are interested in human welfare to meet with us Tuesday night to work out further plans to help our people to help themselves.

Tarboro, N. C. Southerner
October 31, 1938

NEGRO SCHOOLS

GET RECOGNITION

Edgemont Colored Schools Get Rewards In Health Posters

Dr. L. L. Parks, health officer, announced today to the colored teachers of Edgemont county at their meeting in Tarboro, the rewards of the Health Week Observance last spring.

Every colored school in the county submitted a health poster of some type showing some phase of health. One poster from each school was sent to Washington, D. C., where these posters were graded.

Out of the posters graded 16 schools received meritorious distinction. These schools are: Battleboro, Acorn Hill, Bellamy, Bricks, Bryan, Chicapin, Coakley, Dixon, Droughn, Friendship, Keech, Logsboro, Pine-tops, Pitt No. 1, Roberson, Wells.

14 schools received a gold seal certificate or received grades from 90 to 100 points. These schools are: Brick High, Harry Knight, Hester, Kingsboro, Lancaster, Lawrence, Living Hope, Marks Chapel, Oak Grove, Otter Creek, Pittman Grove, St. Luke, Sparta, White's Chapel.

Five schools received a blue seal certificate or a grade from 80 to 90 points. These schools are: Hickory View, Leggett Colored, Mt. Olive,

In 1937 one of the Edgecombe county schools, Coakley school, won first award in the National Negro Health Week Poster contest.

The purpose of the poster contest each year is to teach the children the importance of diet; as milk, vegetables, care of teeth, use of proper ventilation, proper rest, sleep and other essential health habits.

Greenville, N. C.—Reflects
October 18, 1938

State Board Wins Merit Certificate

Raleigh, Oct. 18—Dr. Carl Reynolds, State Health Officer, has announced the receipt of a "Certificate of Merit" for the State of North Carolina, "for achievement in the regular annual observance of the National Negro Health Week, sponsored by the National Negro Health Movement."

The certificate, issued under seal is signed by Roscoe C. Brown, chairman of the National Negro Health Week Committee, and A. B. Jackson, chairman of the committee on health awards.

North Carolina was awarded the certificate, it was pointed out, "for its civic co-operation for community cleanliness, improved home life and better health" among Negroes.

In the letter accompanying the certificate, received by Dr. Reynolds, Chairman Brown said: "You are congratulated upon the community organization and activities which merited this formal acknowledgment. Whereas, the Certificate of Merit was issued to the sponsoring and directing organization, is represents commendation of all agencies and groups which aided in the accomplishment of reported results" The sponsor for this State was, it was pointed out by Dr. Reynolds, the State Board of Health, which employs regularly a Negro physician to work among the members of his race, in the promotion of public health, the physician being Dr. Walter J. Hughes.

Elizabethton, N. C., Journal
November 3, 1938

NEGRO CLINIC SUCCESSFUL

Dr. Caesar Jones and Dr. Robert Bell, Negro dentists, who were sent to Bladen county to hold dental clinics in the Negro schools, held a four weeks' dental clinic in the several Negro schools with a marked degree of success.

Winnsboro, S. C. News & Herald
October 20, 1938

A Dubious Consolation

(The Charlotte News)

During the years 1928-36, a total of 1,577 North Carolina Negroes between the ages of fifteen and nineteen died of tuberculosis. In the same period 350 white youths between the same age limits died of the disease. That is to say the Negro death rate was more than four times as great as the white absolutely and eight times allowing for the difference in population.

During the years 1929-37, a total of 7,247 cases of syphilis and 2,443 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the state for Negroes from fifteen to nineteen. In the same period the numbers reported for white youths of the age-group were 1,010 cases of syphilis and 1,559 cases of gonorrhea.

The hazards of disease and death in the South, in other words, are directly correlated to the color of your skin. And it all adds up in the end, we suppose, to the economic condition of the black man among us. He is badly housed and poorly fed and so he dies more often with t. b. and is more exposed to vice and disease than the white man.

Still, he has a sort of dubious consolation. In the same period with which we deal, 547 white youths between fifteen and nineteen were killed in automobile accidents in the state. But only 170 Negroes of that age. The privilege of owning an automobile is among other things, you see, the privilege of breaking your neck.

Siler City, N. C. News
November 4, 1938

8 Weeks Dental Program In The Colored Schools

Chatham County Divided Into 9 Centers For This Work.

Dr. J. H. Barnhill of the State Board of health reported to Dr. Gaston W. Rogers, health officer of the Chatham County division of the Orange-Person-Chatham district health department, Monday, Oct. 31, for an 8 weeks' dental health educational program in the colored schools.

After a conference with Dr.

Rogers and W. R. Thompson, county superintendent of schools, the following school centers were chosen for clinics with plans to have the smaller schools come in: Haywood, Buck Mountain, Mt. Zion, Mitchells, Goldston, Siler City, Pittsboro.

Dr. Wm. P. Richardson, health officer of the district unit, is very anxious that the dental service for the school children be thorough and complete. In order for such to be made possible, Dr. Barnhill is soliciting the full cooperation of the teachers and all the parents of the children.

Since public health service is the science and art of preventing diseases, prolonging life and promoting a better physical and mental efficiency among people through organized community effort, all agencies in the county should be concerned and put forth every effort to raise the standard of dental health education and service of the many school children of Chatham county.

Teeth properly formed through proper nutrition and diet and conserved through hygienic measures will serve the children longer and more effectively. Dental health is a large part of the general health. The slogan of the dental department of the State Board of health is "More dental health information and better teeth."

Better teeth, all things being equal, mean stronger bodies and sounder minds. A dentist is expected in the county within the next week or two to do the work in the white schools. This program is part of the work of the district health department.

Pittsboro, N. C. Record
November 3, 1938

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9 Pennsylvania Physicians And Dentists Launch New Institute On Negro Health In Keystone State

On Council Of Fellows



Dr. DANIEL A. WILSON Jr., who has been named executive secretary of newly-formed Pennsylvania Institute of Negro Health.



Dr. JOHN WRIGHT SULLIVAN, one dental member of the Council of Fellows of Pennsylvania Institute of Negro Health, recently formed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Establishing a new high precedent for the fostering of social service by members of their group, nine prominent Pennsylvania physicians and one dentist last week launched the Pennsylvania Institute of Negro Health.

Designed as a charitable organization which will give itself to the dissemination of health information among Negroes, the sponsoring projects which will lead to the formation of health habits by Negro children and the accurate interpretation of the aims of the Negro medical and dental men of the Commonwealth, the Institute will also seek "a widening of opportunities for study by Negro physicians and dentists in the accredited centres of advanced science in their fields."

Led by Dr. Frederick Miller Hopkins, prominent Philadelphia surgeon, the newly formed unit will be governed by a "Council of Fellows" which is made up of founders. This group, annually, will be elected "two Negro physicians, dentists or health workers" who have, during the year, made substantial contribution to the cause of Negro health. The Council said that its numbers would be severely restricted so as to make for facility in carrying out a program which needs the best thought of the entire group.

In announcing the formation of the Institute, the Council of Fellows said that "two outstanding situations make the creation of such an organization necessary. In enlarging upon these points the Council held first that the prestige of the Negro physician in matters of scientific medicine could stand some bolstering and, secondly, that "the general intelligence of Negroes regarding ordinary health habits is sorely in need of the kind of service which could be rendered by the progressive Negro physician acting in concert with others of his peers."

Five Point Program

Specifically, the Institute was summarized in five points:

"1. Collect, create and disseminate health information in the lay idiom for general consumption by as many

of the 431,000 Negroes in Pennsylvania as possible.

"2. Take the initiative in originating and supporting certain health projects which would carry the benefits of health education in a greater degree to under-privileged masses of Negroes, with special emphasis upon the work among the children of this

bracket.

"3. Create and maintain a public relations program which would keep the public informed of the outstanding contributions made to the profession in general by the Negro physicians in the various fields.

"4. Reward, at the end of each year by electing them to fellowships or the "Council of Fellows," Negro physicians and health workers who during that year, have made substantial and worthwhile contributions to and in this field.

"5. Cooperate, wherever and whenever possible, with the Department of Public Health of various Cities of Pennsylvania; the State Department of Public Health and the United States Department of Public Health, to the end that all of the information which they obtain may be more fully given to Pennsylvania Negroes."

While it was not announced, it is known that the recent failure of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, which held a miserable session here, had much to do with the founding of the Institute, which will carry on, in time, many of the functions which might have of Fellows had not yet decided upon a director for the work, but had a number of young men under observation.

Those who make up the original "Council of Fellows," aside from Dr. Hopkins who serves as chairman, are: Dr. Daniel A. Wilson, Jr., surgeon and assistant to Dr. Hopkins at Mercy Hospital, secretary; Dr. Rudolph Winston, Fifty-second and Haverford avenue, treasurer; Dr. Chauncey Farless, president of the Mercy Hospital staff; Dr. Lances McKnight, media, head of the Mercy Hospital Laboratory; Dr. Griffin A. Saunders, Dr. W. Roderick Brown, Pittsburgh, attache of the Mellon Foundation; Dr. Charles H. Crampton, prominent Harrisburg physician; and Dr. Chas. H. Carroll, Pittsburgh, president of the State Medical Association.

Columbia S. C. State
January 5, 1938

Negro School Shows Way.

Down at Allendale is a Negro school C. V. Bing principal, the pupils in which, with their teachers, bought Christmas seals of the Tuberculosis association in the sum of \$53. Their number considered, with their relatively small disposable means, this is an achievement rating more than a casual remark. What school for whites in South Carolina made a comparable showing?

Columbia S. C. Record
March 7, 1938

NEGRO STUDENTS OFFERED PRIZES FOR T. B. ESSAYS

Eleven prizes ranging from \$2 to \$15 will be awarded students in negro schools and colleges in South Carolina this year by the South Carolina Tuberculosis association as part of a national essay contest.

Cash prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5 to college students, and cash prizes of \$10, \$7, \$5 and five \$2 each for high school students will be given.

The subject of the essay will be "Why I Should Know About Tuberculosis and What I Should Know."

Essays submitted to the state association will also be entered in the national contest for which cash prizes ranging from \$5 to \$50 will be awarded.

Anderson, S. C. Independent Tri-
April 1, 1938

NEGROES TO SHAKE IN CLEAN-UP DRIVE

The period from April 4 to April 14 has been designated by the Anderson Civic association, local negro organization, as "clean-up, paint-up and wash-up" days, during which all negroes living in the city have been asked to combine in an effort to improve living quarters and to rid yards of rubbish and filth.

Rev. E. L. Johnson is president and W. I. Peek, secretary of the association.

A mass meeting has been scheduled at the Thomas Centennial church on Market street tonight at 8 o'clock. All committeemen were asked to be present at that time.

Speakers tonight will include Fred Jackson, Joe Gresham, Rev. S. G. Sawyer, and Rev. E. L. Johnson. An open forum will be led by Dr. W. H. Young.

ANNUAL HEALTH DAY CELEBRATION PICKENS CO. RURAL TEACHERS

Hats off! to Miss V. V. Waters Co. Supervisor of Pickens. As a result of her untiring efforts, on Saturday, April 2, about 15 rural schools and patrons witnessed one of the most colorful and spirited "Health Days" in the history of Pickens Co. teachers.

This year's affair was held on the campus of Morris school, Norris, S. C., Mr. O. H. Holland, principal as the efficient host. The program was as follows: Invocation, Rev. F. L. Lawton; Health Rules, Norris school; Introduction of speaker, Mrs. R. Reed; Address, Miss Eloise Miller, field nurse of South Carolina Tuberculosis Association. Miss Miller's address was on "Health" which is the most essential word that needs more emphasis. Her address was very interesting and timely.

Miss Sarah Curreton one of our very efficient workers—Home Demonstrator of Pickens Co. gave timely remarks. We were highly honored in having these kind white ladies to come visit our program.

The exhibits were judged by Miss Mary Mauldin and Miss Evans, our attendance teacher. Mrs. Sue R. Hutcherson awarded the prizes to the following schools: 1st Mile 1st prize, Miss Julia Wakefield, principal; 2nd prize Mrs. Cordelia B. Kirksey, Norris school; Montana Haines Crosswell school R. Jackson.

Health Courses Offered at Ten Summer Schools

Work Endorsed by State Boards of Health and Education

Ten of the eleven summer schools for Negro teachers in South Carolina will offer accredited courses in health education this summer, according to Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, director of the Negro program of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association. These courses are made possible at Allendale, Bettis, Darlington, Kingstree, Marion and Sumter summer schools through a special agreement between the State Board of Education and the South Carolina Tuberculosis association. A small fund secured by the state tuberculosis association through the Committee on Tuberculosis Among Negroes, National Tuberculosis association, New York City, will help to finance the work in the aforementioned schools where instructors selected by the state board of education will offer at least two courses in health education. Four of the larger summer schools—Charleston, Greenville, Rock Hill and State College will employ full time instructors in health education. The Charleston Tuberculosis association will pay for the instructor there through Christmas Seal funds.

In an institute held at Benedict college, May 26, 27, and 28, prospective instructors in health education were given intensive training preparatory to their work in the various summer schools. Among the lecturers were H. Grady Callison, M.D., assistant director, Central Administration County Health Work, State Board of Health; Sedgwick Simons, M.D., Syphilologist, State Board of Health; Miss Mattie Thomas, director, Division of Elementary Education, State Board of Education and Paul B. Cornley, M.D., acting director, Student Health Service, Howard university, Washington.

Because several of these teachers will offer some courses in Rural Farm and Home Life, a part of the session was devoted to lectures by Mr. John P. Burgess and Miss Mattie E. Pegues of State col-

lege, Orangeburg. Mr. J. B. Felton, State Supervisor of Negro schools, and his assistant, Mr. W. A. Schiffley offered valuable assistance during two days of the institute.

Institute trainees have been placed as follows: Allendale, Miss Catherine Latimer; Bettis academy, Miss Dollis Simpson; Darlington, Miss Eloise Morris; Kingstree, Mrs. Roxie Thomas; Marion, Miss Thomasina Kirvin; Sumter, Miss Pauline Taggart; Greenville, Miss Ora Lee Pipkin; Rock Hill, Miss Dorothy Nance.

F. Rivers Barnwell, Jr., instructor in health and physical education, in one of the junior high schools of Fort Worth Texas will have charge of the work at Charleston and Mrs. Simkins will offer the health courses at State college.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier
July 7, 1938

HERMOSO LAUDS HEALTH SERVICE

Venezuelan, Sent Here for Study, Comments on Local Conditions

Expressing deep concern for problems arising from the negro population of the South, Dr. Antonio J. Hermoso, of Venezuela, who has just finished training at the Charleston health department, in a report released yesterday outlined what he considered the important factors he discovered while here. Dr. Hermoso, who studied here for four weeks on a fellowship from the International health division of the Rockefeller foundation, wrote his outline in Spanish, and it later was translated into English. He is a graduate in medicine and recently completed a year's training at Johns Hopkins university, in Baltimore. Upon his return to Venezuela he will assume an administrative position with the central ministry of health.

Dr. Hermoso praised Dr. Leon Banov, county health officer. He

said Charleston county has in Dr. Banov "the highest exponent of competency, activity and honesty. He is indefatigable in his routine work, he possesses an intimate knowledge of all the branches under his supervision."

The Charleston health department, Dr. Hermoso contended in his report, needs a much larger personnel, and he said he considered "the lack of money no justifiable excuse for not making the necessary expansions in the department."

The report in part follows: "Due to the similarity of the work in Charleston and Venezuela, I was sent here as a complement to my studies at Johns Hopkins. I have visited in consequence all the divisions of the county health department and have followed step by step the activities of those who work. The main aqueduct of the city, those small plants which supply well water to the suburban districts; the sewerage system, only applicable to a city which was as near the sea level as this, and the incineration plant are in my opinion thoroughly effective.

"With respect to the large private enterprises, my opinion is generally favorable, the hygienic conditions of the tobacco company, the pulp and paper company and the creosote plant being remarkable. The city restaurants are in good condition and some in the suburbs still need improvement but are under the constant inspection of the health department, and I am sure they will reach the required conditions.

"The pasteurization plants are in excellent condition and the dairies with the bacterial count around 29,000 for raw milk, when the acceptable minimum is 50,000, show for themselves the efficiency with which they are inspected.

"Especial mention should be made of the Pinehaven hospital, also for the prenatal clinics, Wassermann clinics, well baby clinics, food handler clinics, immunization clinics, and clinic service in the county.

"The present mortality rate of per cent for negroes and 12.7 whites, and an infant death of 500 in 1914 against 134 now, is the belief that the negro population would not constitute any problem. The sanitary service, however, aids both races, with perhaps negro population receiving the benefit. Without the practice of birth control, the natality cases as does its infant death.

I do not know what to say of the solution to the tremendous problem the negro population presents to the future generation in America."

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
July 13, 1938

Negro Health Action Taken

All County Council Re- commendations Except One Already Carried Out

Recommendations made by the Greenville County Council for Community Development after its survey of negro health conditions have been completed with one exception executive secretary C. B. Loomis said today.

The council recommended prenatal clinics, school clinics, sanitary inspection of premises, insistence upon midwife training and registration, more beds for negroes at all hospitals, and general health education regrading facilities available to negroes. Except for placing more beds for negroes in all hospitals, the work has been completed.

Mr. Loomis pointed out that the work is necessarily limited by insufficient personnel and inadequate financial support. All services in the county health department offered white people are also available to colored, though negroes often fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

Seneca, S. C. Journal
December 14, 1938

Dr. Baldwin to Hold Clinic for Colored

Following the provision by the city council of a place to establish temporary working place, Dr. W. E. Baldwin, county health director, is now holding weekly clinics for the colored servants of the city.

Through efforts of the Literary and Civics Club, Dr. Baldwin was able to give Wassermann tests to colored people with the help of the community. Following these tests, those needing treatment have been forced to go to Walhalla heretofore.

Now arrangements have been completed for the county health director and his assistants to be in Seneca for an hour each Friday. Treatment will be given free to those whose Wassermann tests were positive and who are able to present a certificate from their doctors stating that they are unable to finance medical care, officials stated.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
October 27, 1938

Negroes To Hold Meeting On T. B.

Four Greenville colored tuberculosis workers will attend the 5th annual conference on tuberculosis among negroes, to be held in Columbia Saturday. Miss Elizabeth G. Simmons, executive secretary of the Hopewell Tuberculosis association said today.

The conference, Miss Simmons said, is planned primarily to interest negroes in the fight against tuberculosis and to promote the annual Christmas Seal sale.

Local colored workers attending the meeting will be Freddie K. Davis, field nurse, Lula Robinson, Rose Kilgore and Mabel Harper.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
November 14, 1938

Negro Diphtheria Clinics Are Set

Three colored diphtheria clinics will be held this week by nurses of the city health department, Dr. I. S. Barksdale, health commissioner said today.

Parents were asked to have their children at the appointed places to be inoculated.

The first clinic will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at 412 Cook street, another Wednesday at the same hour at 4 Parker circle, and another Friday at the same hour at 118 Pinckney street.

Camden, S. C. Chronicle
October 28, 1938

NEGRO CITIZENS TO AID IN TUBERCULOSIS DRIVE

A group of Kershaw county's negro citizens, who are interested in the tuberculosis program, will attend the annual Christmas Seal Sale rally at the Booker T. Washington School in Columbia on October 29 at 10:00 a. m.

Ruth Alexander, R. N. and Professor P. D. Mdoana who will be the Seal Sale Chairman for this year will be among this group. The former will be Seal Sale chairman in Camden, while Professor Mdoana will act as chairman for the County sale. Both are much interested in the work and

that Kershaw County's negro citizens will more than double what was raised in the Christmas Seal sale of last year, when their contribution to the control of tuberculosis reached the sum of \$107.60.

Every one is asked to give these leaders their hearty cooperation.

Lancaster, S. C. News
December 23, 1938

Health Institute At Colored School

A Health Institute was held for the colored teachers of Lancaster County by the Tuberculosis Association, December 16 and 17. The course was given at the Lancaster Training School and was attended by approximately ninety-five teachers.

The courses covering sanitation, recognition of communicable diseases, eye testing, morning inspection, and first aid were taught by Mrs. Schellenberg, County Tuberculosis Nurse, and M. M. Simpkins of the State Tuberculosis staff, and assisted by Dr. Stevens of the County Health Department.

In the opening session, the teachers were welcomed by Dr. J. Reece Funderburk followed by music by the Training School Glee Club. Friday night Colonel Roach Stewart made a splendid talk on the importance and necessity of building healthy bodies while educating the minds of children. Mr. J. B. Reynolds, Superintendent of the City Schools and Mr. G. M. Faile, County Superintendent of Education spoke briefly on the teachers responsibility in the health education of the children and the community.

The Glee Club sang several lovely Christmas Carols and at the close of the program the audience was shown the film "Let My People Live." The cast, all colored, included Rex Ingram who took the part of De Lawd in the stage production "Green Pastures," presents the story of tuberculosis in a dramatic and appealing manner.

This Institute under the direction of the County Tuberculosis Association was offered in the interests of better health to the pupil, teacher, family and community.

COLUMBIA S. C. RECORD
October 27, 1938

Anderson, S. C., Independent Tri-Tribune
January 11, 1938

Seek Nurse For Negro Patients

Efforts are being made to secure a full-time negro nurse for tubercular patients. A committee from the Anderson County Tuberculosis association has been appointed to confer with officials of the Anderson county health department in an effort to secure funds from the Rosenwald foundation for this purpose.

Members of the committee, appointed at a recent meeting of the association, include: Mrs. Earle Watson, Mrs. Jane Rogers, Miss Olivia Duckett, and Mrs. Hodges, of Starr.

The county association has been without the services of a negro T. B. worker for the past six months, and it was indicated that employment of such a nurse will depend upon outside assistance.

The Rosenwald foundation has certain funds available for public health work among negroes, and the two county agencies will unite in seeking an appropriation for this area.

Columbia S. C. State

May 20, 1938

Negro Educators Emphasize Health Among Students

New York, May 19.—Guarding and guiding the health of students is becoming an increasingly important activity among Negro educators, according to Dr. Paul B. Cornely, who has just completed a survey of 25 Negro colleges in the South.

The total attendance at the colleges visited is approximately 12,000. This survey, the first of its kind ever undertaken on such a widespread basis, was conducted by Doctor Cornely through a grant from the National Tuberculosis association. Local tuberculosis associations and health officers co-operated in the survey.

Doctor Cornely is acting director of the university health service of Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Visits South Carolina.

During his survey of Southern colleges for Negroes, Doctor Cornely visited Allen, Benedict, Claflin and State colleges in South Carolina. Since Doctor Cornely's visit in February, a student health service has been started at Benedict college under the supervision of the South Carolina

Tuberculosis association.

Nearly all students have had the tuberculin and Wassermann tests. More than 50 per cent. of them have had vision and throats checked. A permanent file of health records has been started and plans are under way to complete the set-up for the coming session.

The colleges plan to begin their clinics in the fall preparatory to arranging health service for their students. Dr. W. D. Chappelle, Dr. R. W. Mance, Dr. H. D. Monteith, Dr. J. G. Stuart and nurses from the Waverly hospital assisted at Benedict college.

Columbia S. C. Record
October 31, 1938

Negro Conference On Tuberculosis Is Well Attended

Approximately 150 representatives from 28 counties attended the Christmas Seal sale rally and fifth annual conference on tuberculosis among negroes held here Saturday. The meeting opened with a devotional period conducted by the Rev. H. C. Young, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion church, Columbia.

Mrs. D. McL. McDonald addressed the group on "Understanding and Financing the Christmas Seal Program" and led in the roundtable discussion which followed. John P. Thomas, Jr., president of the Richland Anti-Tuberculosis association, spoke briefly of his long standing interest in the fight against tuberculosis and his hopes for continued success in the work.

Following two playlets given by members of the senior class of Booker Washington school, several county groups named their goals for the 1938 sale. The Charleston goal of \$1,000 was the highest mentioned.

During the afternoon session informative and inspirational addresses by R. W. Mance, M. D., of Columbia and J. O. Plummer, M. D., of Raleigh, N. C., and remarks of welcome and congratulation by J. Nelson Frierson, president of the South Carolina tuberculosis association were received. The meeting closed with the showing of "Let My People Live," an all-negro educational sound film recently released by the national tuberculosis association.

These annual meetings are held under the direction of the state negro committee of the South Carolina tuberculosis association. John P. Burgess of Orangeburg and C. A. Johnson of Columbia are chairman and secretary, respectively, of the committee.

Coordination Called Need To Cut Down Fatal Accidents

Only through attempting to coordinate the three causal factors of highway accidents—the driver, the highway and the automobile—can any material reduction in highway deaths be brought about, William S. Smith, traffic engineer of the state highway department, told members of the junior chamber of commerce at their regular meeting in the Jefferson hotel last night. Citing the fact that 40,000 persons were killed in automobile accidents in the nation in 1937, Mr. Smith showed that South Carolina had more than its share of the national total with 526 deaths. "We killed 23 persons per 100,000 vehicles miles," he said, "while in the nation only 16 persons died for every 100,000,000 miles travelled."

Of the persons killed 75 per cent of those killed in cities are pedestrians while 50 per cent of those killed on rural highways are pedestrians, according to Mr. Smith. Eleven per cent of the pedestrians killed were intoxicated. "Another cause for the high rate of accidents in this state is the fact that South Carolina is virtually a junk yard for cars from Eastern states," he said. "Cars which cannot be driven in Eastern states are sent South to be sold. We ought to have a law requiring semi-annual inspection because 14 per cent of the vehicles in accidents are mechanically defective."

The traffic engineer urged the members of the junior chamber to assist in reporting all accidents taking place in the state. "I hope that we can pass a law requiring persons who have been in an accident to have financial responsibility before they can drive again," he said. Tests conducted in South Carolina show that the average driver in this state is far below the national average in reaction to driver's tests according to Mr. Smith, and the white men drive at a rate above the negro men and white women, who rate about the same. The negro woman rate is poor fourth.

"There is no panacea, no one corrective measure, but only through the adjustment of the three causal factors can the highway department accomplish anything," he concluded. An invitation from Lane L. Bonner, post commander of the Richland county post of the American Legion, to attend the meeting at the legion hut tonight was read by President William S. Hendley, Jr. Johnson of Orangeburg and C. A. Johnson of Columbia are chairman and secretary, respectively, of the committee.

Phillip Claytor and E. R. Crow, thanking the junior chamber for participation in several civic projects were read.

Announcement that the city has obtained \$65,000 toward the erection of a municipal golf course in Hammond park was made by the president, and he urged the members of the junior chamber to cooperate in trying to obtain additional funds for this project.

Coleman C. Martin, a member of the South Carolina Industrial commission, announced that a state-wide safety conference on highway and industrial safety will be held in Columbia on November 18-19 and urged members of the junior chamber to assist.

The next meeting of the junior chamber will be a social meeting.

These annual meetings are held under the direction of the state negro committee of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association. John P. Burgess of Orangeburg and C. A. Johnson of Columbia are chairman and secretary, respectively, of the committee.

Columbia S. C. Record
October 28, 1938

at for Saturday

The Christmas Seal sale rally and fifth annual conference on tuberculosis will be held at Booker Washington school Saturday from 10 to 3 o'clock by the State negro committee of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association.

A main feature of the seal sale rally which will be held during the morning session will be an address "Understanding and Financing the Christmas Seal Program," by Mrs. D. McL. McDonald, executive secretary of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association. The address will be followed by a round table discussion on Christmas Seal sale methods. Also during the morning session three playlets will be given by members of the senior class of Booker Washington school.

During the conference program which begins at 1:30, a talk, "Let's Consider Some Health Facts," by R. W. Mance, M. D., Columbia, and an address "Health Consciousness," by J. O. Plummer, M. D., Raleigh, N. C., will be main features.

The meeting will close with the first showing in Columbia of "Let My People Live," an all-negro sound film recently released by the National Tuberculosis association. Rex Ingram who played "De Lawd" in "Green Pastures," and the Tuskegee choir have leading roles in the cast. The film brings out three distinct episodes illustrating that tuberculosis neglected end in death, tuberculosis discovered early and treated in the modern way, is curable, and tuberculosis may be anticipated and prevented in young people by means of the tuberculin test and the X-ray.

The public is cordially invited to attend all sessions. John P. Burgess of Orangeburg is chairman of the state negro committee and C. A. Johnson of Columbia is secretary and treasurer.

Negroes Plan Sale of Seals For TB Fight

Approximately 150 representative from 28 counties attended the Christmas seal sale rally and fifth annual conference on tuberculosis among Negroes in Columbia Saturday.

The meeting opened with a devotional period conducted by the Rev. H. C. Young, pastor of the A. M. E. church, Columbia.

Mrs. D. McL. McDonald, executive secretary of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association, addressed the group on "Understanding and Financing the Christmas Seal Program" and led the round-table discussion which followed.

John P. Thomas, Jr., president of the Richland Anti-tuberculosis association spoke briefly of his long standing interest in the fight against tuberculosis and his hopes for continued success in the work. Mr. Thomas congratulated the group on the large attendance and urged his hearers to wage an unceasing war on tuberculosis.

Following two playlets given by members of the senior class of Booker Washington school, several county groups named their goals for the 1938 sale. The Charleston goal of \$1,000 was the highest.

During the afternoon session informative and inspirational addresses by R. W. Mance, M. D., of Columbia and J. O. Plummer, M. D., of Raleigh, N. C., and remarks of welcome by J. Nelson Frierson, president of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association, were received.

The meeting closed with the showing of "Let My People Live," an all Negro educational sound film recently released by the National Tuberculosis association.

November 2, 1938

NEGROES TO FORM T. B. AUXILIARY

Local Group Attends Meet in Capital City

Plans are being made to organize a Spartanburg Tuberculosis committee, a negro auxiliary of the Spartanburg County Tuberculosis association.

Among the objectives of the committee will be the rendering of assistance to patients, promotion of educational work, assisting in securing funds through the annual Christmas seal sale and an active program throughout the year.

Last Saturday, five negro teachers from city and county schools attended the annual meeting of the South Carolina Tuberculosis committee at the Booker T. Washington high school in Columbia. Plans for the new organization here were discussed at the meeting.

Those attending from Spartanburg and county were Floy Mitchem, rural school supervisor; J. Rivers, Fairforest negro training school, and A. J. Thorpe, F. W. Powell and S. V. Whitmire of the city schools.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald

November 29, 1938

PUPILS LAUNCH

SALE OF SEALS

Christmas Seals Sent to County Students by T. B. Association

Christmas seals were distributed yesterday to all schools in the county and negro schools in the city by the Spartanburg County Tuberculosis association.

The school children are to help the association in its annual sale.

The sale began here Thanksgiving Day and is to continue through Christmas. More than 6,000 letters containing seals have been mailed country are to contact as many and the children throughout the persons as possible in an effort to sell as many of the seals as possible.

J. F. Brooks, superintendent of county schools, has signified his willingness to aid in the work and has asked each school head to help as much as possible.

Portrait This Year

An historical aspect is given this year's Christmas seal campaign by the insertion of portraits of four leaders in the fight against tuberculosis on each sheet of 100 seals.

Each corner seal on the sheet contains the picture of a man who has made an outstanding contribution to the tuberculosis movement, according to James M. Oeland, local chairman.

"Every great war has its heroes," he said. "The fight against this disease is no exception."

The four heroes pictured on each 1938 sheet of Christmas seals follow:

Dr. Rene Theophile Laennec, French physician, who in 1819 invented the stethoscope, an instrument which has been a great help to physicians in diagnosing tuberculosis. It has enabled them to hear the sounds in the chest and in this way to detect abnormal conditions.

German Physician

Dr. Robert Koch, German physician, who in 1882 discovered the germ that causes tuberculosis, and through this identification of the enemy, brought the first hope that it might be conquered.

Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, American physician, who in 1885 established modern sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis in the United States, at Saranac lake.

Einar Holboell, postal clerk in Denmark, who in 1904 introduced the idea of selling a special Christmas stamp to build a hospital for tuberculous children. The idea, adopted in this country in 1907, has made possible an organized fight against tuberculosis which has reached into every corner of the United States and has saved millions of lives.

"It is a fine thing to keep the memory of these men who made notable contributions and have made possible the saving of millions of lives," Mr. Oeland said.

Columbia S. C. State

November 20, 1938

Birth Rate Shows Upward Turn

Increase of Nearly One Per Cent. in South Carolina Over Last Year

South Carolina's birth rate for the 12 months ending last June 30 showed an increase of nearly 1 per cent. over the rate for the preceding 12 months.

The death rate declined by .3 of a point during the same period.

Figures released yesterday by Dr. Martin B. Woodward, director of vital statistics for the state health department, placed the state's birth rate for the period from July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, at 21.5 per 1,000 population and the death rate at 10.9.

Total births during the 12-month period were reported at 40,062 against 38,282 in the preceding year while deaths totaled 20,194 against 20,771.

Of the total births, 18,646 were of white parents and 19,636 of Negro. The white birth rate was 19.2 against 18.4 the year before and the Negro death rate was 24.3, an increase in the 12 months of exactly one point.

White deaths totaled 9,112 to 11,082

Negro. The white death rate was 9.0 and the Negro rate 13.1 per 1,000 population. The preceding year's rates were 9.2 and 13.5, respectively. Berkeley county showed a higher birth rate than any other county, 30.6, Saluda, with 11.9, had the lowest. Richland county had the highest death rate, 17.4, and Saluda was again low with 5.6 although it was pushed closely by Spartanburg with a rate of 5.7.

Spartanburg S. C. Herald

November 15, 1938

ROEBUCK TO HAVE FIRST AID CLASS

A first aid class will be opened by the Spartanburg Red Cross tonight at the Roebuck negro school. It was announced here yesterday by Emma G. Reeder, chairman of the first aid committee of the negro auxiliary to the local chapter.

Henry Douelas will be the instructor for the class, which will continue for the next two weeks for the students at the school.

Two other negro first aid classes now are being conducted under the sponsorship of the Spartanburg Red Cross chapter: one at the Presbyterian Independent high school and the other at the WPA business school.

Seneca S. C. Journal

November 20, 1938

Plans Being Pushed For Health Clinic

177 Colored Servants Given Tests At First

So great was the response to the clinic for colored women held here recently through the cooperation of County Health Director Dr. W. E. Baldwin and the Literary and Civic Club that plans are being made to hold another clinic in the near future.

Over 170 attended the first clinic and took the Wasserman and tuberculin tests. Arrangements were promptly made to care for those needing treatment. Application to State Park has already been made for the only servant showing positive T.B. test.

At the present, those needing treatment have to go to Walhalla where Dr. Baldwin operates a clinic for treatment every day. To save their servants this trip, the Literary and Civic Club officials stated that if the public wants it, Dr. Baldwin will hold a treatment clinic in Seneca one afternoon each week.

From the response on the part of housewives in sending their servants to the first clinic, authorities stated that they believed that public opinion was such that action by the city council would soon be forthcoming. In order for Dr. Baldwin to operate a clinic here it is necessary for the city

council to provide him with a place in which to work once a week.

Literary and Civic Club leaders further stated that they urged all housewives to cooperate in this move and send their servants for treatment. It is not the desire of the club to have servants lose their jobs. It is the club's aim to enable them to keep their positions by receiving proper treatment on time.

Only those presenting certificates from their doctors stating that they are not able to finance treatment will be eligible to receive free treatment at the clinics. T. B. is responsible for 5 out of each 100 deaths.

Conference Of Negro Medics To Study Disease

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP)—The following Negro physicians attended the annual meeting of the Southern Tuberculosis Conference and Southern Sanatorium Association, held September 19-21 at the Brown Hotel, the leading white hostelry here:

Dr. Bush Hunter, Lexington, Kentucky, members of the staff of the Health Center, which includes in its health program charity work for tuberculosis patients. He has been practicing medicine in Lexington for ten years, is a graduate of Howard University School of Medicine, and has taken a post-graduate course at the Harvard School of Medicine.

Dr. Alphose Coppedge, Memphis, Tennessee, instructor at the Tuberculosis Teaching Clinic for Negro Physicians, at Memphis, Tenn. He is a graduate of the Howard University School of Medicine.

Dr. Everett White, Richmond, Virginia, sent by the Richmond Tuberculosis Association to study the set-up in Louisville and to attend the conference because of a program which is being planned for the city of Richmond. He is a graduate of the School of Medicine, Howard University.

Dr. F. R. Trigg, Norfolk, Virginia, member of the staff of the Community Hospital (Negro), member of the advisory board and staff of the Tidewater Tuberculosis Hospital (white and colored patients). He is a graduate of Boston University, did post-graduate work at Jefferson University, and at the Tuberculosis Piedmont Sanatorium, Kerkville, Virginia.

Dr. Paul B. Cornely, Director of Student Health, Howard University, member of the faculty, borrowed part time by the National Tuberculosis Association to make a study of the health program in Negro Colleges and Universities. He delivered an address Wednesday afternoon on

the subject "The Tuberculosis Problem in Negro Schools and Colleges." He is a graduate of Michigan University, holding the degrees M.D. and Doctor of Public Health.

Dr. Orville Ballard, physician in charge, Waverly Hills Tuberculosis Sanatorium, colored division. He delivered an address Monday afternoon entitled "The Collapse Therapy in the Negro." He is a graduate of Howard University and has been at Waverly Hills twelve years.

The Louisville Tuberculosis Association and the Kentucky Tuberculosis Association were the hosts to the conference. Tuberculosis among Negroes was discussed both by white and colored speakers, for this is recognized as a major problem of the South, and the need for money and medical attention was stressed.

Negro Doctors Take Part in T. B. Confab

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Dr. Alphose Coppedge, Memphis, Tenn., instructor at the Tuberculosis Teaching Clinic for Negro Physicians, at Memphis, Tenn. He is a graduate of the Howard University School of Medicine.

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Virginian Present

Dr. F. R. Trigg, Norfolk, Va., member of the staff of the Community Hospital (Negro), member of the advisory board and staff of the Tidewater Tuberculosis Hospital (white and colored patients). He is a graduate of Boston University, did post-graduate work at Jefferson University, and at the Tuberculosis Piedmont Sanatorium, Berkville, Va.

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Delivers Address

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Health - 1938

BEALE CLINIC TREATS SYPHILITIC NEGROES

Opens Tomorrow in Attempt
To Eradicate Disease

COST LOWEST POSSIBLE

Besides Regular Daylight
Hours Clinic Will Open Doors
Nightly to Help Patients
Working During the Day

Culminating seven months of ac-
tivity, the negro Anti-Syphilitic As-
sociation tomorrow will open the
"Friendly Clinic" for eradication of
the disease among their people.
The clinic will be at the associa-
tion headquarters, 546 Beale.

Under direction of Dr. S. B.
Hickman, general chairman of the
association, and Dr. R. S. Fields,
one of its directors, the clinic will
be able to handle all cases within
the first few weeks. Besides regu-
lar daylight hours, the clinic will
be open from 7 to 10 o'clock night-
ly to treat patients working dur-
ing the day.

Contributions Help

The clinic has been made possi-
ble through contributions of local
business firms and philanthropists.
The association is non-profit in
character, its executive secretary,
John Arnold Jr., being the only
paid worker. Treatments will be
given at cost and kept exceedingly
low because of the purchase of
drugs through city and county
Health Departments.

The association was organized
June 26, 1937, in response to a call
from leaders in the national war
on syphilis. For the first four
months association activities were
restricted to distribution of litera-
ture and posters. During this pe-
riod 100,000 handbills, 25,000 book-
lets and 200 sets of Government
posters were circulated.

Direct Approach Needed

Cognizant of the terrible toll of
syphilis among the negroes of this
section, the officers of the associa-
tion finally realized that more di-
rect approach to the problem was
necessary. They began a solici-
tation of funds to establish their own
clinic where they could look after
their own patients, eliminating the
hit-or-miss methods of persuading
infected persons to go to local hos-
pitals.

The educational work of the as-doctors at the clinics.
sociation will be continued but it Schools and clinics last year gave
will be tied into the work of the 2694 tuberculin tests, and children
clinic. Every person presenting made 1080 visits to tuberculosis
himself or herself at the clinic will clinics.
be given a Wasserman test, no The public health nurses now
matter what their past history has are caring for 560 persons who
been. The clinic is not large have active cases and are visiting
enough to handle Wassermans, 1899 persons who have been ex-
which necessitate considerable posed to tuberculosis. At the pres-
equipment, but an arrangement ent there are 1285 known cases of
has been made to have them run tuberculosis throughout the city.
through city laboratories.

Follow Up Planned

A positive reaction will start
treatments at the clinic and every
effort will be made to time the
treatments to the convenience of
the patients to report regularly—
will be combatted by continuous
insistence on attendance and visi-
tations where the patient has
dropped out.

Directors of the association have
decided to wage a campaign among
negro domestic servants and food
workers and this will get under
way shortly. Inasmuch as syphilis
is equally rampant among negro
women as negro men, the clinic
will have alternate days for men
and women.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
February 13, 1938

NURSES GIVEN CREDIT IN TUBERCULOSIS DROP

Death Rate Decrease Result
of Public Health Work

Public health nurses played an
important part in reducing the tu-
berculosis death rate from 103.8
per 100,000 population in 1936 to
89.7 last year, Dr. L. M. Graves,
city health superintendent, said
yesterday.

Last year, 640 new cases of tu-
berculosis were reported. The
nursing staff made 13,290 home
visits in the fight against this dis-
ease, including visits to homes
which could not afford the services
of private physicians and to see
that precautions were taken to pre-
vent the infection of others.

Former patients of Oakville are
visited regularly after they leave
the sanatorium.

Tuberculosis clinics are held twice
a week at John Gaston Hospital,
one for white and one for negroes,
and once a week at Collins Chapel
Hospital for negroes. Medical ser-
vice at the clinics is supplied by
Oakville Sanatorium and the Shel-
by County Tuberculosis Society.
The public health nurses assist the

Colored Doctors May Aid With Free Service To Poor People In City Of Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) —
The free services of colored doc-
tors in Memphis may be the bless-
ing extended to hundreds of col-
ored persons in this city and
county who are ill and unable to
pay for medical attention, or get
into the charity wards of one of
the local hospitals.

The possibility of such services
being rendered on a systematic
basis by local colored doctors was
voiced last Saturday by Dr. A. N.
Kittrelle, chairman of the Bluff
City Medical Society, an organi-
zation composed of Memphis' col-
ored surgeons and physicians.

Dr. Kittrelle made a statement
relative to the matter when he
was asked about a plan proposed
by the Council of Social Agencies
wherein members of the two white
medical associations of Memphis
and Shelby County had signed
their willingness to give their
services free of charge to indigent
white persons in this area.

Dr. Kittrelle stated that the
matter had been called to his at-
tention in regard to colored pa-
tients through a communication
from Dr. L. M. Graves, city health
director, and that it would be pre-
sented to the colored medical so-
ciety for their decision in the
near future.

He stated that he believed the
colored medics would consent to
the plan. He pointed out that
practically all of the colored
physicians in the city were al-
ready rendering a great deal of
free service to indigent colored
sick people.

The plan proposed by the Coun-
cil of Social Agencies is aimed at
systematizing this work. The city

is to be divided into four districts
under the supervision of some
one of the 17 welfare agencies com-
posing the Council. Doctors will
call upon and treat patients to
whom they are directed by these
agencies. These cases will be
mainly those of persons who are
bed-ridden with chronic disease
or emergency cases that are not
taken to the hospitals. Only those
positively unable to pay will be
given the service.

The Bluff City Society is ex-
pected to endorse the plan and
furnish a list of doctors who will
be available to treat such cases
among colored people.

The plan is expected to be put
in operation at an early date
pending the approval and co-
operation of the colored physi-
cians. The white medical group
have already endorsed the plan
and doctors have been named.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 30, 1938

NEGROES TO HAVE OBSTETRIC CLINIC

13 Physicians Enrolled in
Post-Graduate Course
at Walden Hospital

A post-graduate course in obstetrics
for colored physicians will open Fri-
day for colored physicians will open Fri-
day noon at Walden hospital.

Thirteen members of the Mountain
City Medical society have enrolled for
the course, the first of its kind to be
given in Hamilton county, it was an-
nounced by L. W. Kibbler, field direc-
tor of post-medical education of the
Tennessee State Medical association.

Dr. T. E. Taylor has been appointed
clinic chairman for the lectures,
which will be delivered by Dr. W.
Whitacre, over a period of ten weeks.

Expectant mothers wishing exami-
nation without cost are advised to see
their family physicians. Women's
study groups and other associations
are to be furnished the lectures of Dr.
Whitacre on "Prenatal Care and Its
Effect Upon the Average American
Home" by contacting Dr. Taylor at
the hospital, it was announced.

Local doctors who have matriculat-
ed for the series are P. A. Stephens,
E. L. Scott, W. A. Thompson, W. J.
Astrapp, G. H. Moores, N. B. Callier,
E. D. Crockett, E. M. Brown, S. C.
Jones, T. A. Key, E. R. Wheeler, T. E.
Taylor and J. A. Williams.

Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the
Mountain City Medical society and
chairman of the National Negro
Health week program, which begins
Sunday, stated yesterday that assign-
ments of physicians and dentists to
speak in colored schools and churches
would be announced this week as a
part of their effort to stimulate better
health conditions among Negroes.

The week beginning April 1 is ob-
served by colored groups all over the
United States. It was inaugurated by
Booker T. Washington, founder of
Tuskegee, a quarter of a century ago,
when he was president of the Negro
Business league.

Health talks will be given Friday,
3:45 p.m., by Dr. P. A. Stephens, Sta-
tion WDOJ; Saturday, 9:30 p.m., by
Dr. L. L. Patton, WAPO, and
Wednesday, April 6, 1:30 p.m., by Dr.
W. A. Thompson, WAPO.

Baby clinics between the hours of
2 and 5 p.m. will be held Thursday,
April 7, at Mount Paran Baptist
church, Cowart at Twentieth; New
Zion Baptist, Wall street, and Stanley
chapel, Blackford at Dodson. Drs.
Crockett, Williams and Scott will be
in charge.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., News-Journal
February 21, 1938

NEGRO SCHOOLS SHOW RISE IN SANITATION

Health Officer Praises
Advance Made In
County

The Negro schools of Rutherford
County are to be highly commended
for the progress of school sanita-
tion that they have made during
the past year, E. R. Smith, Sanita-
tion officer with the Rutherford

County Health Department said today.

"Of the 26 negro schools in operation, 24 are completely sanitized and have built during the year a total of 44 sanitary W. P. A. pit privies, he declared and added that the program of sanitation was not only beneficial to the community, but raised the status of the schools so that many can now issue eighth grade certificates.

In addition to making definite improvements in sanitary conditions, the schools have also improved the type of lighting by the installation of adjustable shades, improved facilities for ventilation, water supplies, and supervised hand washing have been installed, he said.

"The teachers are working with the Parent Teacher Associations and together they are accomplishing results that are unusual in the school sanitation program," Smith concluded.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
May 13, 1938

'Clean-Up' Winners To Be Announced Tuesday Night

Winners in the "Clean-up, Paint-up, Fix-up, and Plant-up" campaign of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, camera, poster, essay, and report sheet contests, will be awarded prizes at a meeting of the group Tuesday night, Eugene Russell, president, announced today.

The winner of the grand prize in the senior high school division of the essay contest will receive a scholarship to Peabody College, to be awarded at this time by a representative of that institution. Other prizes are: second, \$5; junior high school division, first prize, \$10, and two other prizes consisting of \$6 worth of school books.

Grand prize winner in the poster contest will be awarded a scholarship to the Nashville Advertising Art School, three other prize winners in this group receiving season tickets to the Community Playhouse.

First award in the camera contest will be \$20, to be awarded at this time, with a second prize of \$10, and four divisional awards of \$5 each. Students turning in best report sheets in thirty-eight Nashville schools will also be awarded prizes at this time.

In the contests for Negro schools, similar awards will be made, the grand prize, a quarter scholarship

at the A. and I. State College, to be presented at this time to Miss Willie Woods of Pearl High School by Dr. W. J. Hale, president of the college.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
June 28, 1938

Health Tests Planned for City Teachers

Nashville teachers are to have X-ray examination for tuberculosis at the opening of the coming school year, the City Board of Education determined at its regular meeting last night.

With this injunction, the board commissioned its health committee to work out a selective policy for examination for tuberculosis and general health.

Incident to a recommendation from Dr. R. K. Galloway, director of the school health service, that Negro school teachers have this examination, the board decided that all teachers, a general examination of whom might warrant the X-ray test for tuberculosis, be given it.

Dr. S. M. Bloomstein raised the question of whether the teacher or city should bear the expense of the examination, citing a charter provision specifying that the city health officer furnish health certificates for teachers.

The health committee was commissioned to investigate legal provision for this examination with a view to determine who should bear the cost, and was given power to act.

The board last night accepted a recommendation of Supt. W. A. Bass prohibiting full-time city teachers from teaching at Watkins Institute or any other night school.

Bass reported that several city teachers had been teaching at Watkins, thus supplementing their salaries. He said he had received a letter from Paul H. Beasley, East Nashville Senior High School teacher, requesting permission to teach at Watkins Institute. He recommended, incident to this request, that permission for night school teaching be banned.

President George Cate pointed out that Vanderbilt University allowed members of its faculty to teach at the night school.

Bass recommended that a request from James W. Cocke of Morton Road, seeking use of the East Nashville High School football gridiron for professional football games, be denied. Cate pointed out that the city charter forbade such a use of city school property and the board could not grant such permission even if it desired.

The board indorsed action by Superintendent Bass in communi-

cating with United States Air Corps authorities to have old air-planes turned over to the public schools for classroom use a few years ago, surveyed and removed from the custody of the public schools.

Bass reported that Mayor Thomas L. Cummings had promised members of the board finance committee at a meeting of June 17, that the city would provide an amount not to exceed \$6,500 for free lunches for students.

Miss Laura Thomas reported that Fisk University was negotiating with the federal housing authorities for use of a frame building near the Andrew Jackson apartments for use as a model elementary school. She said it was the purpose of the Fisk authorities to supplement the salaries of city teachers for this school in order to secure the best available teachers for demonstration for Fisk students in education.

Miss Thomas reported that Fisk authorities were making a survey of the potential school enrollment for the neighborhood and asked that the education committee be extended more time before making final report and recommendation of the question.

The board adopted memorial resolutions on the death of two teachers: Miss Kate M. Bond, who died June 4, and had been connected with the public school system since 1903, and Samuel Brown Neal, Negro, who died June 10, and had been connected with the school system since 1902.

About 40 per cent of the total patients coming to the clinic for treatment are Negroes. The city is spending annually \$13,000 for venereal control and eradication.

Dr. W. C. Williams, state health director, recently inspected the Clinch clinic and the proposed new headquarters. He lauded the city for progress made in control and eradication of venereal diseases.

Dr. Enneis said the money will "mark a milestone" in the city's fight on the diseases.

"We will now be able to give better and more treatment," he said. "Tremendous progress already has been made here but this will help us move along faster to control venereal diseases."

Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
September 8, 1938

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Memphis, Tenn. Commercial Appeal
September 8, 1938

said. This consists of weekly visits to homes, provision of milk and orange juice and, when necessary clothing and medical care.

Mrs. Charles Hodges is chairman of the negro work.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
September 8, 1938

NEW CITY CLINIC FOR NEGROES SOON

V. D. Treatments To Be Given Near Commerce Fire Hall.

A new city clinic for treatment of Negro venereal disease sufferers is to be opened by Oct. 1, Welfare Director O'Connor said today.

The new clinic will be in the former "flop house" behind Commerce Avenue fire hall, and is to be equipped and maintained by state funds.

The city's contribution is to supply the quarters, and a crew of workers began remodeling and cleaning up the building today. The cost to the city will be about \$1500.

"The state will install about \$6000 worth of laboratory equipment, office furniture and supplies," Health Chief W. H. Enneis said.

Both white and Negro patients are now being treated at the VD clinic on Broadway at Clinch Avenue.

"We can't properly handle the load there, and besides, the whites and Negroes ought to be separated," Dr. Enneis said.

The new Negro clinic will be under direction of Dr. Frank Faulkner, city health department clinical supervisor.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
September 29, 1938

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Chattanooga, Tenn. News
November 2, 1938

Negroes Hear Talk On Health

Dr. Llewellyn Patton addressed members of the Negro Business League and its auxiliary last night in the first of a series of talks on health which are being sponsored by the Chattanooga Health Council. The meeting was held in the colored Odd Fellows' Hall, 124 East Ninth Street, where Dr. Patton said that "we are not overlooking the young people, but we are emphasizing better health habits among the adults, who are carrying heavy responsibilities."

Mrs. Lapsley W. Hope, secretary of the council, has arranged for other physicians from the Mountain City Medical Society to address colored assemblies.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
November 2, 1938

Negro Denied Bond in Death Of White Man

'Plain Case of
Murder,' Judge
Comments in
Holding Burts.

Wilburn Thomas Burts, 30-year-old Negro dam worker, was allowed no bond on a charge of murder at a preliminary hearing Monday in connection with the fatal shooting of Houston P. Young, 30, a white man, on October 25. Young, partially blind former WPA worker and the father of four children, was the victim of a bullet which was fired through a kitchen window of his home at 2221 South Market Street, as he investigated noises in his yard after retiring about 9:30 p.m.

ARRESTED QUICKLY

Burts was arrested a short time later at his home near the Young house and was charged with murder. Homicide Detective E. E. Smith, who found Burts in bed after searching several nearby houses, said Burts at first denied any connection with the shooting but later confessed. Detective

Smith quoted the Negro as saying he shot Young because the latter had cursed him on the street earlier in the day.

Herschel Hutcheson, who lives at 2314 Williams Street, testified before Police Judge Martin Fleming at the hearing that the Negro had told him early on the day of the shooting that he wanted to obtain a better pistol than he already had so he could "bump off a guy." Young was shot with a bullet from a 32.20-caliber pistol, which, according to police, Burts confessed he threw into the Chattanooga Creek.

BULLET FOUND

Coroner Lee Hancock said he found an unfired 32.20-caliber bullet beneath the window through which Young was shot and that four more bullets of the same make had been found in Burts' bed at the time of his arrest.

Harrison Saylor said he saw a Negro flee from Young's yard immediately after two shots had been fired. He told police the Negro wore a black sweater. Burts, Detective Smith said, had on a black sweater at the time of his arrest.

Alvin Lester, 9-year-old Negro boy, testified that Burts had fired three shots into the ground in the back yard of his home on the afternoon before the shooting. The child said he dug up three slugs of lead and turned them over to Detective Smith. The slugs matched another removed from the body of the victim, Smith said.

Georgia Burts, 28-year-old wife of the accused man, who is being held as a State witness, corroborated the child's statement regarding the firing of the bullets into the ground.

"If this isn't a case of first degree murder," remarked Judge Fleming. "I never saw one."

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
October 18, 1938

NEGRO V. D. CLINIC WILL OPEN NOV. 1

Dr. Frank Faulkner Will Be
Supervisor; Aides Named.

The new Negro venereal disease clinic behind Commerce Avenue firehall will be opened Nov. 1, with Dr. Frank Faulkner as su-

perintendent, Dr. W. H. Enneis, city health chief, announced today. Dr. N. A. Henderson, Negro physician, will be assistant in charge, Katie Belle Haynes will be nurse, A. Charles Hoffman clinical assistant, and Margaret Kelly clerk.

The new clinic is being financed by the State Health Department from Federal funds.

The city's contribution was the quarters, which cost about \$1500 to repair and put in shape.

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
November 5, 1938

Fleming Says Syphilis Is Worst Enemy

Court Comment
Follows Case;
Blames Crime
On Disease.

Police Judge Martin Fleming said Saturday that syphilis was the Government's greatest enemy—greater than any foreign enemy the United States might have.

The statement was prompted after he heard evidence at a preliminary hearing for J. C. Robinson, 21-year-old Negro, accused of the knife murder of Chris Cross, 21, also colored.

Homicide Detective E. E. Smith said an examination of the accused man revealed that he was a "four-plus" victim of the dread disease.

Detective Smith blamed 50 per cent of Hamilton County's thirty-eight killings since January 1 on the disease. "Half of the persons accused of murder this year," Smith said, "were found to be suffering with syphilis."

Thirty-three of the killings, Smith said, involved Negroes. The local detective bureau is one of the few in the entire country which keeps such a record.

NEGROES WORST

"Syphilis is the country's greatest enemy," Judge Fleming declared. "It is worse among the Negro race because the Negro does not have the money nor has he been taught properly to fight it. Our worst criminals are eaten up with the disease. The disease eats away at the brain, robs the conscience of everything decent. We should concentrate our fight against it for the sake of humanity."

"The new women's workhouse which we are building will help locally. We will be able to hold women criminals there for a year treat them and get them well."

Robinson was held under a bond of \$5,000. Witnesses said Cross drunk, fought with Robinson and was stabbed. The cutting happened at Third and Hawthorne Streets October 17 and Cross succumbed at Erlanger Hospital on October 24.

State Is Heavy Loser By T-B

\$3,800,000 Fixed As Loss For '38

RICHMOND, Va.—Tuberculosis will cost Virginia \$3,800,000 in economic loss this year, a study made by Dr. D. Clarke Hyde, professor of economics at the University of Virginia, released by the Virginia Tuberculosis Association, disclosed.

This figure includes loss of income, caused by reduced life expectancy and loss of wages, but does not include actual cost of treating the disease. Miss Leslie Combs Foster, executive secretary of the association emphasized.

Based on his study on prevalence of the disease as stated by the National Tuberculosis Association, and income of the people, Dr. Hyde estimated that the economic cost of tuberculosis in Virginia was \$3,800,000 in 1938. Dr. Hyde pointed out that the disease reduces life expectancy by one and one-half years, while the average length of sickness is two and two-thirds years.

"The only method of stopping this terrific loss to the state," said Miss Foster, "is by adequate treatment. More sanatorium beds and enlarged facilities for surgical treatment are the outstanding and pressing needs of the moment."

Drakes Branch, Va., Charlotte Gazette
September 1, 1938

Auxiliary For Negroes Organized

Mrs. Floyd Wilson, Keysville, who has been county health chairman for the Negroes for the past three years, has agreed to serve as county chairman for the Auxiliary to the Red Cross Nursing Activity Committee. This committee feels that they are very fortunate in having Mrs. Wilson chairman of this work since she has worked with the Nursing Activity Committee before and is well informed as to what is trying to accomplish. A local auxiliary has been organized in each community to work with Mrs. Wilson and the Nursing Service.

Ever since the Red Cross started its Nursing Service here there has been an organization of volunteers (144) in the last three years were women in the various communities

to promote this service.

The main purposes for such an organization is to assist in keeping the public and the nurses informed of the health needs of the county and to help them reach those needs as universally and effectively as possible; to give active support to the Nursing Service; thereby contributing to its success; to acquire a better understanding of the function and purpose of the Nursing Service; and to act as educational media between the nurse and the public as a whole.

The committee has as one of its objectives for this year the organization of an auxiliary committee of Negroes. Those who have expressed willingness to serve as local chairmen for Mrs. Wilson are as follows:

Aspen, Mrs. Emmitt C. Coles; Drakes Branch, Mrs. Floyd Banks; Charlotte Courthouse, Mrs. Daniel Ragsdale, Sr.; Phenix, Mrs. Walter Shuford; Red Oak, Mrs. Charlie Clark; Brookneal, Mrs. Saunders Ewell; Formosa, Mrs. John D. Mor-ton; Abilene, Mrs. Clarence Mor-ton; White Oak, Mrs. Lelia Brax-ton; Madisonville, Mrs. Muritian Haskins; Cullen, Mrs. Richard Wilson; Saxe, Mrs. William Haskins; Rough Creek, Mrs. Clem Robinson; Nazareth, Mrs. Richard Calahan.

Since these are volunteer workers Mrs. Wilson is asking the cooperation of all persons in the local communities to assist in making these committees into a successful organization.

Roanoke, Va., Times
September 11, 1938

COLORED DEATH RATE DROPS TO 6.0 PER 1,000

Suicide Third Largest of Death Causes—Whooping Cough Leads

An abnormally low colored death rate of only 6.0 per 1,000 population and the largest number of births (144) in the last three years were unusual features of the August sta-

tistical report of the city health department, issued yesterday.

The colored death rate, normally three to four points higher than the white death rate, has been dropping this year, the department's figures show. When the one non-resident colored death is excluded from the figures, the total colored deaths for August is only 6 and the rate per 1,000 is 5.2. The white death rate for the month is 9.8, or when non-resident deaths are excluded, 7.4. The rate for the entire city, based upon the estimated population of 77,000, is 9.2 per 1,000, the total number of deaths in the city last month being 60. Deaths reported during the first eight months of the year are 538.

Unusual Features

Other unusual features of the report show:

That 20 of the 60 deaths, or one third, occurred in the age group of 70 or over, and only seven, six white and one colored, under the age of one year;

That suicide was the third largest cause of death during the month, four being attributed to it, with diseases of the heart killing 15 to lead, as usual, and cancer killing six for second place;

That the laboratory of the department carried out 1,697 tests for bacteria on utensils from eating establishments, in addition to 358 milk examinations and other routine work.

Births during the first eight months of 1938 total 966, of which 517 were boys and 449 girls. During August 123 white births and 21 colored made up the 144 total.

Whooping cough, with 15 cases led the contagious diseases reported. There were six cases of diphtheria and four of chickenpox. Miss Kate Baggott, quarantine nurse, made a total of 54 visits.

The report shows seven violent deaths during the month, including four suicides, one accidental poisoning, one homicide, and one death resulting from an automobile accident. Ten still births were reported.

Few Places "Dirty"

The food inspector, J. S. Clay, reported nine of the 405 places visited as "dirty," including two restaurants, two lunch counters, one soda fountain, one confectionary, and three groceries. He called on 31 persons who have not completed the health examinations required by ordinance of food handlers, and issued 10 report blanks. His assistant, R. W. Sowder, visited 490 places, finding only one grocery "dirty," and called on 89 persons

who have not completed health examinations.

A total of 351 "unsanitary" spots out of 1,615 inspected were reported by W. R. Shank, sanitary inspector, and written notices were sent to owners or occupants of the 351 places.

G. S. Kennedy, dairy inspector, made 39 inspections of dairies, one inspection of a creamery, collected 358 samples of milk for testing inspected 1,079 cans of milk and condemned 32, made 93 sediment tests and 18 fat tests on milk.

Miss Florence Deyerle, tuberculosis control nurse of the health department, reported making a total of 402 visits, including eight visits to new cases; 96 visits to old active cases; nine visits to new suspected cases; eight to new contacts with known cases; and 58 visits to old contacts with known cases.

A total of 257 visits, including 16 to pre-natal cases, 135 to infants under one year, and 55 to pre-school children over a year, were reported by Miss Cecille Stuart child welfare nurse. Her assistants Miss M. Bowers and Miss Katherine Jones, reported 398 and 377 visits respectively.